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Poetry.

A FOLDED LEAF.

J. E. PAXTON.

A folded page, old, stained, and blurred,
I found within your book last night.
I did not read the dim dark word
I saw in the slow waning light;
So put it back, and left it there,
As if in truth I did not care.

Ah! we have all a folded leaf
That in Time's book of long ago
We leave: a half relief
Falls on us when we hide it so.
We fold it down, then turn away,
And who may read that page to day?

Not you my child; nor you, my wife,
Who sit beside my study chair;
For all have something in their life
That they, and they alone, may [illegible]
A trifling lie, a deadly sin,
A something bought they did not win.

My folded leaf! how blue eyes gleam
And blot the dark brown eyes I see;
And golden curls at evening beam
Above the black locks at my knee!
Ah me! that leaf is folded down,
And aye for me the locks are brown.

And yet I love them who sit by,
My best and dearest—dearest now;
They may not know for what I sigh,
What brings the shadow on my brow.
Ghosts at the best: so let them be,
Nor come between my life and me.

They only rise at twilight hour;
So light the lamp, and close the blind.
Small perfume lingers in the flower
That sleeps that folded page behind.
So let it ever folded lie:
'Twill be unfolded when I die.

Chambers' Journal.

Our Story Teller.

Written for the Toledo BLADE.

A FILE OF INFANTRYMEN.

"For Three Years, or During the War."

At Home in a Shelter Tent, and Abroad with "Three Days' Rations and Forty Rounds of Ammunition."

BY JOHN McELROY,

Author of "Andersonville: A Story of Southern Prisons."

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CHAPTER IX

GATHERING AROUND A CAMP FIRE—DIFFICULTY OF RECRUITS LEARNING TO SIT DOWN—PSYCHOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION BY O'NEILL—KARL AND WALTER PURCHASE A LITTLE EXPERIENCE.

After a while the rain ceased, the clouds disperst, the sun came out brightly, the mire began drying up with the celerity charscteristic of Illinois mud, and a military career commenced assuming a pleasanter aspect to Walter.

The shed assigned to Capt. Moore's Company was completed, wagon loads of straw were unloaded inside of it for bedding, and each member of the company was given a coarse brown blanket.

Then a quantity of cord wood was issued the Company, and soon the men were standing around their first camp-fire. They were *standing*—remember—*not sitting*. The natural assumption of the sedentary position upon the earth's surface is one of the soldierly acquirements that the recruit must lern. People accustomed from infancy to sitting upon chairs and sofas, and store-boxes on the sidewalks, find it awkward even to painfulness to sit flatly on the ground. Then, too, their legs seem as superfluous, and as much in the way, as a young man's hands and feet are at his first party. The only feasible way seems to be to let them stick out in front, but then they occupy much valuable space that is usually wanted for other purposes, and if one is around a fire they keep him too far from the heat.

If any one wants a demonstration of this let him form one of a party of four who will sit for a quarter of an hour on the floor, and play a game of cards.

The recruit comes to the conclusion that if Providence had designed him for a soldier He would have provided him with legs that would either shut up like a telescope, or else bend back, as well as forward at the hip joint. It is only after some months of camp life that he gets muscles and tendons of his lower extremities educated up to the naturalness and ease of sitting cross-legged, and then he begins to understand how the whole Turkish people were originally soldiers, and campers out—and acquired a sitting posture which still clings to them.

The fotograf upon his mind of one's first camp fire is practically indelible. Multitudinous subsequent experiences may tread with piercing, tearing claws across the tablet of his remembrances, but they can never dim—much less confuse or erase—the strong lines printed there by the weird red light that shines upon him from the heap of blazing logs around which he and his comrades gather upon the night of his entry into the service.

When the darkness shut down around him, the recollection of the disagreeable realities of the day fadet away from Walter's mind, to give place to a more picturesque aspect of soldiering. The mystery and romance of war took possession of his impressionable mind. He seemed to have passed into another phase of existence. Chicago was as far away as the sun; his career in a printing office as remote as some ante natal stage of life. The faces of those around him—at one time gleaming with an unnatural brightness, and then receding into gloom and obscurity, as the flames flickered and flared—seemed like the countenances of some supernatural beings, with whom he had a kinship. Even Bronson and Karl standing in silent meditation by his side, even O'Neill sitting cross-legged on his blanket, smoking a strong pipe, seemed wonderfully different from what they were hours before.

"This is a mighty quare wurrld—now, ain't it?" said O'Neill, suddenly pulling his pipe from his mouth, and looking interrogatively at a mass of glowing coals.

"Vell, I don't know," said Karl, with a humorous twinkle in his blue eyes; de two or tree dozen udders dat I'm acquainted with, resemple it very much."

"What puzzles me loike the very divvil," continued O'Neill, heedless of the interruption, "is why all of a man's remimbrance is one way."

This glint of ratiocination waked up Bronson. "How ah one way? I don't understand you," said he.

"Why," explained O'Neill, "it's azy enuf to say. Now, what rayson is there in having it so that a man remimbers whole hapes of things that *have* happened and not a smidgin of what's *going* to happen? That's what bates me intoirely."

"O, I see," said Bronson; "you would have a man's mental view be like his natural horizon, where he can see equally far in all directions."

"Oi don't quite understand yer wurds, but Oi guess you git me oidee. Now, when Oi'm walkin' along a road, Oi can ginerally look jest ez far ahead ez Oi can say behind. Now, why ain't that so in a man's loife? Sayin' behind don't do a man much good. Oi don't care for the road Oi've come over, it's the road Oi'm going over that bothers me. Oi can remimber everything that's happened to me for 25 years; that's moighty little use to me. Oi'd give it all up to know what will happen in the next year. But why the divil isn't it so fixt that Oi can see 12½ years behind and 12½ years ahead of me?"

"I hope you don't feel alarmed about your future?" said Bronson, not a little astonisht that this devil-may-care Sir Lightheart should trouble himself about anything 24 hours distant in the future.

"Alarmed! Wuz that the wurd ye used? Scared, do ye mane?" The ex-Sergeant's bright blue eyes opened very wide, and rested steadily on Bronson. "Me frind, Oi beg you'll niver again think of that wurd and me togither. Me name's O'Nale, and the O'Nales have niver yet larned what the wurd fear manes."

"O, excuse me; I assure you I meant no offense," answered Bronson. "I simply wanted to know if you were in any way *anxious* about anything to come?"

"Anxious! anxious!" returned O'Neil, turning the word over to see if he could detect any of the hateful soil of timidity. His examination seemed satisfactory, and he continued:

"Yis; O'im throubled in me moind a thrifle about what to do. Now there's me cousin twice removed, Mary Ann O'Driscoll, she that wuz married to me intimate frind Terence O'Driscoll, (rest his sowl) of Company Say Sexth Infantry who two years ago got an Apache arrow thru his heart at the battle of Fort Mohave, an' left her a widdy wid four childer. She's a foine woman — a very foine woman, she's got O'Nale blood in her veins, and Oi admoire her very much, but at the same toime O'id rather be her husband for a month than a year. She's got the O'Nale temper, wid her mother Shaughnessy's pervarseness, and divil the bit uv pace did poor Terence have till he enlisted wid me, and went off to foight the Injuns. Oid loik to do something for Mary Ann an' her childer, an' if there was any certainty of me gittin' killed before we come back, O'id marry her before we start, so as to have her me pay and a pension. But if Oi married her an' didn't get killed, O'id be in a terrible scrape, sure."

"Well, I'm sure, that's a problem that I can't help you solve," said Bronson, restrained from smiling by the evident genuine perplexity of O'Neill.

"That crowd over by that other fire has got something to interest them," said Walter. "Let's go and see what it is."

Karl and Walter started thither, and Bronson and O'Neill followed.

They found "Curley" seated on a small box near the fire, with perhaps 50 men gathered around him. On his knees he held a small smooth board, upon which were three inverted thimbles. Pieces of candles, fastened to either end of the board by their own tallow helpt the fire to light up the surface distinctly. Near, but assuming to be strangers to him, stood "Peory," "Mississippi," and the rest of the gang.

"Now, gents," he said, as the quartet came up; "this is a little trial of skill between your eyes and my fingers. If your eyes are the sharpest, you can win all the money I have. If my fingers are the quickest, I gets your money. It's all fair as the day. I puts this pea under this thimble and moves the thimbles around this way. If your eyes can follow the thimble, you make any bet you please that you can pick it out, and if you do you win your money. It's very easy, if ye've only got nerve and good eyes."

"Seems real easy, don't it?" said "Peory" to Walter, in an apparent gush of confidence.

"He does that thing so slow and clumsy like, that I know I kin ketch him every time," said "Mississippi," in *sotto voce* to Karl.

"I'm goin' to chance a dollar on it, any how," confided "Peory" to Walter, pulling out a bill and saying to "Curley."

"Here, stranger; I'm agoin' to try you once. Now let's see you do this fair and square. There's a dollar. You put one on top of it. All right. Now, let's see you put your pea under the thimble. All right, again. Go ahead!"

"Curley" began moving the three thimbles over the smooth board, trying to mix them up so that the movements of the one containing the pea could not be traced. At last he stopt, and said:

"Now, try your luck!"

"Peory" snacht up the middle thimble. His face became radiant; "Curley's" down cast. The pea—or rather the little bit of paper rolled up to resemble one—was there.

"Peory" pickt up the bills with a laugh of insolent triumf.

"Mississippi," winkt knowingly to Karl, as he said:

"Now, let me have a show. I think my eyes are good enuf to risk a V on. Got that much confidence in your fingers? All right. Cover that shinplaster with one like it. Good. Let's see if it is a genuine bill? Yes. Now go ahead with your finger circus."

"Curley" repeated his manipulations. When he stopt the impatient "Mississippi" gave the left hand thimble a flip with his thumb and fore finger that sent it spinning into Curley's lap, and left the little wad of paper exposed to the view of the applauding crowd. "Mississippi" rolled up the two bills with a swagger. "Curley" said sharply:

"Now you gents stand back, and let some one else have a show at the board. You've done well enuf to be satisfied."

"Peory" and "Mississippi" obeyed the mandate with singular meekness, but as they did so one gave Walter, and the other Karl a nudge, and a wink of deep significance, and said:

"Now you wade in, and give him a good stiff whirl. Don't be afraid. You're all right. Go it for all you have. I'll stand in with you."

Neither of the boys needed prompting. The apparent successes of the two canpers had fired the gambling instinct which lies latent in all men's blood. Their loyish egotism whispered that their eyes were certainly as quick and sharp as those of the two successful betters, and their hands reacht instantly for their little store of wealth. Bronson saw their intention and called out sharply:

"Walter! Karl! Look out! Don't do that!"

This brot "Peory" and "Mississippi" out of the assumed role of ignorant strangers into their true one of leading accomplices. Said "Peory":

"S a ay, stranger, just keep yer lip to yerself, won't ye? This ain't none o' your mix. Nobody's askt you for advice. These young gents are of age. They're able to take care o' themselves. When they want your help, they'll let you know."

"I don't propose to stand by and see boys swindled by this infernal trickery," said Bronson.

"Who appointed you their *guardeen*," said "Peory with a sneer." It's a — of a pity if they dont know their own business better'n you do. They're friends o' mine, too, an' if you dont want to get into trouble you'll quit interferin' with 'em, and that right off, too.

"Who're you callin' a swindler?" put in "Mississippi." "The gent that's runnin' this game is a straight, square man, and if ye call him a swindler again, I'll bust your mug."

"Bust moine first, honey," put in O'Neill, thrusting a very red and very Celtic face in provoking proximity to "Mississippi's" fist. "Do me the favor to tap me there—just wance," and his mighty forefinger played with a nose that had a suspicion of turning up, and more than a suspicion of rubicund coloring. "Now Oi'll till you what's tae matter," continued he, suddenly changing his mood from bantering to imperativeness. "If you don't sthop this shwindle this minit, Oi'll throw your apparatus in the foire, and put the whole pack of ye in the guard house. Shut up, and git out o' here, I say, instantly."

"Peory" and his gang saw that they were beaten, and sullenly moved off.

"Come, boys," said Bronson; "it's getting late. Let's go to bed."

But Walter and Karl were far from being as grateful as they should have been for this interference. They felt rather disposed to resent it as an imputation—the most galling one to boys of their age—that they were unable to take care of themselves in the presence of strangers.

Walter accordingly said: "No; we'll not go now. Karl and I want to take a little walk around camp to see the sights You can go back. We'll be there in a few minutes."

As they walkt away O'Neill said to Bronson, "Now, them little jjots are goin' to follow up them thimble-riggers, and lose their money. We ought to go after them, and stop them."

"No; let them go," replied Bronson. "Nothing will satisfy them but sharp experience, and they might as well have it now as any time. They'll not lose all their money—only enough to give them a good lesson, which will be cheap at the price."

Walter and Karl found "Peory" and his crowd establishing themselves at another fire, "Peory" welcomed them as they came up, with:

"Got away from that duffer that wanted to be your guardeen, did ye? Gave him the shake, eh? Y're right. I wouldn't stand it a munnit. Never would let no man boss me around as to how I must spend my money. Always went in for having fun and behaving like a man of spirit. Well, he's openin' his game now; if you want to try your luck now's your chance."

Walter needed no urging. He had already fisht a five-dollar bill out of his little hoard, and laid it on the board. "Curley" covered it with one of "wildcat" issue, and began fingering the thimbles Walter and Karl watcht with breathless attention. When he stopt, Walter was so convinced that he had kept his eye upon the right thimble that he scarcely lookt at the other two, as he hastily lifted the one he had selected. His expression of eager confidence was instantly replaced by one of blank disappointment. There was no pea there. The crowd laught ironically at his crestfallen face.

Karl lookt astonisht, but it was that Walter should have made such a mistake. It seemed so easy to follow the motions of the thimbles, that he could not understand how Walter could have blundered so. He would retrieve his friend's mistake and win back the money for him. He reacht in his inside vest pocket, and drew out a few bills, and selecting one of $5, laid it on the board, saying:

"I dinks I tries you once, too."

"Curley" covered it with the "wildcat" issue, put the wad of paper under one of the thimbles, and started them on their rounds. Karl watcht them breathlessly, and when "Curley's" fingers stopt, he lifted the thimble quickly and confidently.

Again, there was nothing there.

The crowd yelled derisively, and Karl turning gloomy away, walkt with Walter silently back to the fire where O'Neill and Bronson were. The boys' faces told the men only too well what had happened, but the latter affected not to notice it, and O'Neill said cheerfully:

"Come, boys, tattoo's just sounded, let's go to bed. Oi'll show ye how to fix up yer beds sojer style."

He showed them the economy of two sleeping together, and they arranged that Walter and Karl should form one part, and O'Neill and Bronson the other. O'Neill showed them how to arrange the straw, how to spread their blankets and place their clothes, and then, making them crawl in between their blankets, spent several minutes in teaching them the most difficult things a recruit has to learn about bed making; the dextrous movement of the feet by which the covering blanket is made to fold its end under and around them to effectually cover them and keep them covered during the night. It required many patient trials, but at length the boys got the knack of it, and as they did so three measured strokes on the bass drum sounded out.

"That's taps!" said O'Neill. "That manes that all the loights must be put out, and all noises sase. Good noight, and pleasant drames to ye."

CHAPTER X.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COMPANY—SERG. O'NEILL GIVES IT A LITTLE TOUCH OF DRILL.

Youth seldom wooes Sleep in vain. Rather, he does not woo her at all. He chafes under her despotism, and hates her for a jealous tyrant, who is forever intermeddling with his pleasures to abridge his enjoyment. But she is one—and the only one—whose fascinations increase as age advances; while others' charms wane, hers wax, and when strong Manhood seeks his highest content in her arms, he finds her no longer the exacting mistress, but the coy coquet, more intent on eluding than yielding to his pursuit.

Despite the varied experiences of the day—perhaps I should say because of them—Walter and Karl fell asleep as soon as they tuckt the blankets around them, and they did not awaken until daylight, when their ears were greeted by a prolonged screech upon a fife. Then came a roll of the drum, then another long screech, in a higher key, followed by another roll, then a third screech, so fine and thin and high as to be almost ear-splitting, and as the drum rolled again, the fife started on a merry jig, with the drum rattling cheerfully after it.

"Come, turn out, b'ys! That's reveille," said O'Neill, and all four followed the example of the others in the shed, in rising, dressing, and hunting a place to wash. So full had Walter's thots been of slaughterous and patriotic deeds as the sole considerations in war, that he had forgotten that many of the commonplace details of life were necessary to enable one to die creditably for his country. As the histories he had read did not mention it, it never occurred to him that even such warriors as Alexander, Cesar and Napoleon had to stop in the midst of their world-convulsing exploits long enuf to wash their faces and comb their hair. Perhaps he thot that war was such an abnormal state of existence that the ordinary rules of living were suspended, and the necessity for combing and washing ceased to be. At all events, he, as well as Karl, had neglected to make any provision of soap, towels, combs, etc., and they would have been badly off had it not been that Bronson and O'Neill were well supplied with those indispensables of the toilet.

Soon the breakfast call sounded, and they fell in with the rest of the Company in a single rank, marcht past the hole in the side of the cook house, where each received a tin cup full of strong, black coffee, and a tin plate upon which was a piece of bread, one of fried pork, and a boiled potato. Walter found out that 24 hours in the open air had done wonders for his appetite; the coarse viands which the day before had been so repulsive to him now lookt really palatable, and he was astonisht at the close of the meal to see how much he had eaten.

After breakfast O'Neill gave his comrades a lesson in blanket-rolling, and showed the mysterious art by which an old soldier makes his blanket into a neat, compact, well-fastened roll, without the aid of a strap or string.

Then Capt. Moore appeared with another gentleman of very military bearing and drest as a First Lieutenant of Infantry. The Company was paraded, and the roll called. The First Lieutenant—who proved to be a United States mustering officer—scrutinized each man carefully, as he answered his name, and put a check opposite it on the list. When this was ended, he ordered them all to pull off their hats, hold up their right hands, and repeat after him the oath of enlistment. This done he replaced his cap and said:

"Now, men, you are in the service of the State of Illinois, and the United States of America. Your designation is 'Company A, First Illinois Independent Infantry. You will at once proceed to the election of a Captain, and two Lieutenants."

This was a mere formality. Capt. Moore was elected Captain by a unanimous vote, and two other young business men from Chicago were elected Lieutenants. When this was done the Captain announced the names of those whom he had selected to serve as non commissioned officers. In this list Stephen Mansfield, a pleasant faced young book-keeper, appeared as Orderly Sergeant; Patrick O'Neill as First Duty Sergeant, Thomas Donnelly (which proved to be "Peory's" real name) as Fourth Sergeant, and David Bronson as First Corporal.

Bronson expresst to Walter his astonishment at the selection of "Peory" for a Sergeant, but explained it on the ground that the Captain was a victim to the common delusion of the day that City roughs were the best material for soldiery, and that such men as "Peory" would make excellent leaders of the men.

The Captain made a little patriotic speech to the effect that the services of the Company would undoubtedly be needed in a very short time, that arms and uniforms were being hurried forward to them, and that they must make every effort to perfect themselves in drill, to be in readiness for the work assigned them, and that he would now head the Company over to Serg. O'Neill, who would at once begin the work of instruction.

With this he retired, and O'Neill began the herculean task of transforming 125 raw recruits into trained soldiers.

Whoever has been thru this ordeal must shudder when he recalls the anguat of grinding toil and wear and tear of temper that it involves to instructor and instructed. If there is ever a time when boys show that they are

Markt cross from the womb, and perverse,

it is when they are in the "Primary Department"—the A. B. C's of the "School of the Soldier." Of all civilized men the American is undoubtedly the most intensely individual. From his cradle up he has been accustomed to standing, walking and acting in all things according to his own untrained impulses, and without the slightest reference as to how anyone else does those things. To ask him to change this habitude of his life, to move at command, and remodel all his motions so as to correspond to an arbitrary standard and harmonize with those of a hundred or a thousand others, is to make a demand nearly equivalent to asking the leopard to change his spots, and the Ethiopian his skin.

O'Neill had had experience enuf in drilling raw recruits in the Regular Army to understand the difficulties of the work, but he entered upon it with the dogged determination characteristic of the man and his training. He was a type of the Irish Sergeants who formed the great majority of the non-commissioned officers of the Regular Army before the war—and a most excellent lot of officers they were, too. Like all of them, he was positive to dogmatism—a little inclined to domineer the mass of those under him; peppery in temper and sharp of tongue when on duty, but he knew his business, and tried faithfully to make the others equally well informed. His gospel was the Army Regulations and Hardee's Tactics, both of which he had by heart, and it was inconceivably droll to hear him roll off glibly, but with the richest Irish brogue, such of the phraseology of those books as he needed to convey his instructions to the new soldiery. Stepping out now in front of the company, with a switch cane in his hand, he began with a sonorous command of

"Attintion! COMPANY!"

"Now, at the command "Attintion" ivery man will take the position of a soldier. The position of a soldier is this: Let yer arms hang aizily at yer soides; palms turned slightly outward; fengers closed; little fenger at the sames uv yer pahntaloons; eyes cast feftane paces in front of ye; body erect; chist thrown out; stomach drawn in; hales two enches apart; fate turned out at an angle uv sexty degrees. Now, let me say ye all do it:

"Attintion! COMPANY!"

He lookt down the irregular line. If there was one who comprehended or obeyed one quarter of his instructions his eye did not fall upon him. His choler rose, but he choked it down, and tried to speak calmly:

"Here, you man on the roight; I said throw your chist out, not yer stomach; don't try to make a hoop of your backbone, in that way."

The boy addrest suddenly pulled his stomach back as far as he had protruded it before, and in his anxiety to stand erect pusht his chest out till it hung out like a cliff beetling over the land.

"O, no, no!" said O'Neil, fast losing his patience; "not that way; that's the position of a shanghai rooster, not a soldier. This way!" and taking him by the shoulders he straightened him up with emphasis. "Now all you men stand as he does."

The attempt to imitate the model was conspicuously unsuccessful, and O'Neill had to walk down the line adjusting every man's shoulders, chest and stomach to the required line.

"Now, turn your toes out until your feet forms a letter V, with your hales two enches apart. By the Blessed Virgin, I said two enches apart. You tall gossoon there on the left—ye've got yer hales nearer two fate apart. Where in the name of all the saints did you git yer oideas of enches? Two such enches as that on yer nose would make it like an elephant's trunk."

After half-an-hour of such adjurations as these, he proceeded to the next command.

"Right dress!"

"Now at the command 'Right Dress!' ivery man will turn his eyes, without moving his hed, to the right, and move forward till he can see the buttons on the breast of the coat of the third man from him. He will kape his eyes in that position until the command of 'Front,' when he will look strait to the front again."

Now, all hold yer heads erect—eyes feftane paces in front of you. O, now [patience rapidly disappearing], for the luv of God, don't any of yes know how far feftane paces is? Some of ye are a-looking at yer toes, and some at the other soide of the Mississippi River. Here's feftane paces!" and he rapidly paced off the required distance.

"Now, close yer fengers; put the little one on the sames uv yer pahntaloons, and the palms sloightly outward. Here, you man in the cinter, don't stan as if ye were a fowl baying trussed for roastin'. Stand aizy-loike."

Another weary half hour was spent in getting all to understand this, and then he ventured upon another step and a more complicated manuver:

"You will now count off by twos. At the command of "Roight Face," every man will turn smahrtly on his hale and face to the roight. Ivery No 1 in the front rank will stand fast, Ivery No. 1 in the rear rank will make a step to his roight. Ivery No. 2 in the front rank will make a roight oblique step and come in betwane the two No. 1s. Ivery No. 2 in the rare rank will also make an oblique step, and place himself to the roight of No. 1 of the rear rank. Now count off by twos, an' pay strict attintion to yer numbers."

The faces of all who heard him took on an expression of hopeless bewilderment. Their eyes seemed to say that they had come out to fight—perhaps to die—for their beloved country, but they thot it was cruel to aggravate the necessary hardships of war by racking their brains over any such a torturing puzzle. Over and over again did O'Neill repeat his description of the movement, but he awakened no answering gleam of comprehension. Then he began actual demonstration by showing them how to count twoos. At last he thot he had them sufficiently prepared, and he gave the command:

"ROIGHT FACE!"

The result was startling—and equally disheartening About one half of the company turned promptly to the right, and the other half with equal promptness to the left. All forgot their numbers or the directions appropriate to them, and while the most of the No. 2's stood fast, the most of the No. 1's tried to step to one side of some one else. A flock of 125 geese would not have shown a more utter confusion of purposes and positions.

O'Neill lookt for an instant as if he would burst unless he could get rid of all the anger that flamed up within him. He blazed out with

"By the Mother of God,——"

Wilkinson seemed to whisper to him that this was a time when language was weak and inadequate to the exigencies of the situation. Objurgation paled before the magnitude of the occasion. He choked himself down with a mighty effort, and said with the calmness of desperation:

"Min, come back to your former places."

Having drest them in a good line he went to work with the greatest deliberation to explain the command by demonstration. Taking the first No. 1 of the front rank by the shoulders he turned him around until he faced the right. He did the same to the first No. 1 of the rear rank, but made him also take one side step to the right. Then he faced No. 2 of the front rank to the right, and made him take an oblique step to the right and place himself between the two No. 1s. Then No. 2 of the rear rank was made to do the same, only place himself on the right of No. 1 of the rear rank. He went on down the line repeating this. When he began his men were standing this way, facing the word "front:"

Right.
1 1
2 2
1 1
2 2
1 1
2 2
1 1
2 2
1 1
2 2
Front. Rear.
Left.

When he finisht the men stood this way, facing the word "right:"

Right.
1 2 1 2
1 2 1 2
1 2 1 2
1 2 1 2
1 2 1 2
1 2 1 2
etc.
Left.

Then the men understood it instantly, and the rest of the day was spent in perfecting them in the manuver.

TO BE CONTINUED.

"Unconsidered Trifles."

—*Shakespeare.*

New York World.

The Czar should step down and knout.

* * *

When Chief Jack brought in the three prisoners to Los Pinos the other day Gen. Adams looked out and said: "Hi Lo! Jack and the game!"

* * *

The only object a rooster can have in crowing at midnight is to give the hens away. Everybody has a clock, and everybody knows the hour.

* * *

A rich man who had begun life as a bootblack happened to remark that he had taken a box at the opera, and some one meanly asked him if a brush went with it.

* * *

A great deal has been said against American mince pie, but the nearest any other country can approach it is to chop up hash and bake it between drum heads.

* * *

The way to get over a culinary difficulty is to Bridget.

* * *

Ought a woman to kiss a tobacco chewer? Yes, if she chews.

* * *

Victor Hugo is gallant. He kisses the ladies at meeting and parting, and he says women are forgetful creatures. They say good bye and then come back with "Oh, monsieur, I forgot to tell you"—

* * *

Domestic pets—The cook's tantrums.

* * *

The belle of the kitchen—The dinner bell.

* * *

"It's knotty but it's gneiss," said the old quarryman when he struck his drill into a rock of crooked strata.

* * *

It is suspected that the Indians are not as red as they are painted.

* * *

To succeed, a young man must work. Unless he succeeds to an estate.

* * *

Parlor matches—Courting in the drawing-room.

* * *

Worth makes the maid, the want of him the gawky.

In every town from Paris to Milwaukee.

Written for the BLADE.

ELLENBOROUGH'S ERROR;

—OR—

The Poison of Jealousy.

BY DAVID LOWRY.

CHAPTER XXIV.

FELLOW PASSENGERS.

The wires flashed the tidings of the Wilbur's Ridge disaster abroad over the land. In four hours' time the world's great news dealers, the New York press, took up the skeleton narrative sent quivering over the wires from the fingers of the dispatcher at Wilbur's Ridge Station, put flesh and blood upon it that rendered it even more ghastly, and tucked the story in with the breakfast napkin, where merchant, banker, the babbling, brawling "drummers" of trade and occasional traveler could digest the horrible details at their leisure.

Other fingers tore out the facts from the great dailies, added the latest from the scene of the disaster, and, by noon, those wonderful people, the men who write up columns of editorial opinion on the strength of the morning's telegrams for the afternoon journals, had wept pens-full of ink (figuratively writing) over the number of people grilled and spitted at Wilbur's Ridge. Unfortunately for the public heart, they added a cypher to the actual number.

A day later, those absolutely indispensible assistant-editors, the scissors and paste-pot, spread the story before every man, woman and child in the country that read a weekly paper.

There were those to whom the great New York dailies conveyed the shock of business disaster irretrievable; of hopes ruthlessly crushed; of the sudden swoop of the angel of death upon those nearest their hearts. Be sure they did not pause to read the sickening details.

Thus, Dick Howell, at the noon-day lunch, caught up his favorite paper, and skimmed it rapidly, American fashion, as though he were in the editorial harness, whipping off the cream of the news.

"Hum! gold, two-fourteen; 'Prussians before Paris.' Hum! singular fatality pursuing the French ruler! Who would have thought it a year ago! 'Livingstone reported dead'—how often will they kill David Livingstone. 'Railway holocaust'; Ruin wrought at Wilburn's Ridge.' Did you ever observe how these newspaper people revel in illiteration. Now, why couldn't they have said: 'Lamentable accident at Wilbur's Ridge'; but they couldn't do that. 'Twenty passengers roasted alive!' I'll venture to say, they will whittle the number down to five or less to-morrow. 'Forty wounded!' A pleasant prospect for the company, if they seek a crop of suits And—there must be something of it—here is a list of the killed and wounded."

Mrs. Howell was waiting for him to read the list, when he reached the sheet out to her hastily, saying, huskily:

"Read that! Trevor Ellenborough's name is fourth; there is no mistaking it."

"Four ribs broken, arm broken, severe internal injuries—necessarily fatal. How shocking, Richard." Mrs. Howell laid the paper aside with a shiver. "And Miss Lester—she may be dead. It is horrible."

"I must go at once, Mary."

"I suppose so; and yet I dread it. Who knows what might happen you?"

"That is very true, but if the world would stop for that, there would be no help for the sufferers. I have barely time to catch the noon train. Will you see to my traveling satchel? If there is no brandy in the flask, fill it. I have time to change my clothes."

The lunch was forgotten. Seven minutes later, Mrs. Howell handed him his traveling satchel, and received a parting kiss as Howell sprang into the barouche, which the driver had brought to the door, and drove rapidly to the railway station.

A minute later, he would have missed the train. As it was, he was compelled to spring upon the moving train, trusting to the servant to fling him his satchel, which he had forgotten in his eagerness to catch the train.

The passengers were either deep in the perusal of the latest horror, or speculating upon the probable causes. It was the sole topic. Howell congratulated himself upon his good fortune in securing the train, and wished he were at his journey's end.

The train made few stoppages. At the second, a lady, unaccompanied, emerged from the waiting room, and hastily entered the car in which Howell was seated. The seats were all occupied, most of them full, save Howell's, observing which his innate gallantry impelled Howell to tender her his seat. He was on the point of seeking another, when the new-comer checked him, saying:

"Do not let me disturb you, sir; do not move."

Howell merely bowed, and when she was comfortably seated, tendered her a morning paper, which she accepted with a scarcely perceptible inclination of the head, and scanned closely. Howell observed an anxious expression upon her face, which was exceedingly lovely. Her manner was nervous. Perhaps she had a friend on the wrecked train. At all events, her mental disquietude was apparent.

With the consideration of an American gentleman, he forebore presuming upon the chance that made them fellow-occupants of the same railway seat; not so with the lady. Either she had no time with her, or her watch was unwound. She inquired at each station the distance to the next, and the time. Finally, came the query Howell anticipated.

"Can you inform me when we will reach Wilbur Ridge?"

"About nine, I think."

"Three mortal hours! We are crawling."

"Like you, I could wish we got there earlier," said Howell.

"Excuse me—have you friends there?"

"I regret to say that I have one—a very dear friend—an old classmate," said Howell.

"It is well for those who have friends at a time like this," answered his companion; and once more they relapsed into silence, which was unbroken until they arrived at their destination, when Howell handed his companion from the car, bowed, and walked away, turning back quickly, however, and saying, as he lifted his hat respectfully:

"Is there anything I can do for you? Are you expecting any one?"

"No one, sir. I will be infinitely obliged to you if you will learn where the worst cases are to be found; the distance and the best way to reach them; or, if you can learn where the Doctors are to be found."

"I will be pleased to do so at once. The distance I judge to be some four or five miles. You will have to put up with the accommodations of this country tavern in the meantime."

There were others there who gave no thought to the accommodations. All they desired was to see and succor their own. Together the little group wended their way to the country inn, where Howell saw that his chance traveling companion was provided for as far as the larder afforded. Meantime, he instituted inquiries: the result was not very satisfactory. The heavens, which wore a threatening aspect, were suddenly opened, and a terrific storm burst upon them.

"It will be impossible for you to reach the farm house where the worst cases are to-night, I fear," said Howell, deprecatingly, in submitting the result to the lady. "This storm—you see how fearful it is—bids fair, they tell me, to last some hours. They sometimes rage with great violence here, and this has been gathering some time. There is no conveyance save open wagons or saddle-horses. Not a covered vehicle to be had, for love or money, even if we dare employ it or could find a driver."

"Then we will have to wait here till morning."

"I see no other way. For my part, I propose making an early start, and will secure a place for you."

"I will be much obliged."

"The physician in attendance was here at five o'clock. He reports all the wounded save one in a fair way to recover."

"Did he give the name?"

"The name was not mentioned."

"At least, they have the names of the killed here."

Howell took a slip of paper from his note-book, which he handed her. She glanced over it hastily, gave a sigh of relief, and thanked him warmly for the interest he manifested in her comfort.

"Command my services," replied Howell. "I have only done that which I trust another would do for my wife or sister in your situation."

CHAPTER XXV.

TICK.

Howell arose early the next morning. It was yet gray. Heavy masses of clouds were breaking, drifting apart, through which, here and there, rifts of light shone. Howell walked out on the roadway, drinking in draughts of the pure air, and noticing the attractive features of the scenery.

Suddenly he discovered that he was not alone. There were other early risers there as well as him. A woman's dress fluttered far in advance of him. She was approaching him. Howell pursued his course, until his sharp eye fell upon the figure of a man to his left, partially concealed by a tree.

Struck by this circumstance, Howell quietly struck into a by-path, and, walking noiselessly, took up a position where he could observe all that passed, and render any assistance necessary to the woman, for it was apparent that the man crouching behind the tree was animated by discreditable motives.

The woman approached with a free step. Something in her manner, in her step, impressed him. He could have sworn it was Miss Lester. But at that moment the crouching figure stood up, and, like a stealthy assassin, cautiously approached the roadway in time to confront the woman, who, turning round in affright, proved to be Miss Lester.

Howell darted forward. Another moment and he would have reached the intruder, when he was arrested by Miss Lester's voice, saying:

"Why do you haunt me? After what has passed, do I owe you anything but hate?"

"The man drew back proudly; a sinister light flashed in his eyes as he bowed mockingly before her. "Time was when you welcomed me. I thought to end your mourning. You must be very lonely."

"Let me pass. I hate you."

"In a minute."

She drew herself up with a fierce, proud gesture. Her cheeks grew red with anger. The dark, lustrous eyes, that were bright as the stars, held his level as she replied, calmly:

"It is not because I am in haste. I will hear what you have to say; but I warn you, it will be the last time. If you attempt to interfere with me, to play the spy, I will deliver you over to the authorities."

"You will expose me? Surely not, Mona!"

"Do not tempt me."

"Why have you avoided me these years, Mona?"

"Bah! as if I were a child, a fool, a toy."

A flash of anger overspread his face as he observed the scornful smile which accompanied the words. This to him, who was once her idol; this from one whose mind he had warped piteously; who had, in years past, bowed to his slightest caprice. Why, she had bowed like a reed in his hands; had been as pliant as clay in the hands of the potter.

"Betrayer!" he said, sharply. "How many lovers have you? You have one less." The words were hissed rather than enunciated.

"How dare you employ such language? Prowler—spy!" The blood of her ancient race; the fires that had coursed though the blood of a people for generations past in a sun-scorched land; that had slumbered through centuries, flamed forth with a fierceness, a suddenness, that startled the solitary witness to this remarkable interview.

"Stop, Mona. I know you well. I have never lost sight of you since the night we were capsized on the lake, and instead of finding a watery grave, as you doubtless desired—you were tired of me then—you need not shake your head—I swam to the shore; and the man you love most—or is it his money?—I could be sworn you never loved any man as you loved me—this man fancied you, and quarelled with his wife. That was well done—but you had a coward for a lover. He did not dare do his own will as we do in Italy, in France, anywhere, but in this miserable, free country, made up of shams. No! he found managers willing, and you—you, with a millionaire at your feet, could command an audience. Is it not so? Do I not speak truth? It is better, you said, than a life with an adventurer."

"Say with a thief—a counterfeiter!"

"O! now you belie me. The worst you knew of me was that I gambled."

"Gambled! So it is. Every miserable thief—the meanest pickpocket—claims to be a gambler. Well, Tice—listen to me! You are no gambler; you have not the ability to hold what you have with cards. You are a confidence operator—a burglar and a counterfeiter! Have I not read things you had a hand in?"

"Yes? You have read about my exploits, then? Why, then, did you take a fit when I looked in your window two weeks ago?"

"I had never met you since—"

"I went to the fishes. You thought Tice could do such things, only you hoped, you believed, I was dead. Tice is not dead, you see. I will have to make you tremble, unless you say It is all over. I will let by gones be by gones. Wha' has become of your lover—of the man Ellenborough? Can you bring him back to life?"

"Wretch! it is as I suspected! You—you! did this horrible thing!"

"It is done," he said, coolly. "Somebody did it. You can think as you like. Did I not tell you I watched all your movements? You have been in the same house with this Northerner. You sailed with him, you sang to him, rode, walked with him—you were inseparable—until now. Do you know, I thought it would be a good thing if you both went out of the world together?"

"Let me pass! Devil—fiend!"

The jibes maddened him. He sprang forward. Another moment and the glittering knife blade that glistened in the air would have descended upon her, had not a strong hand clasped his arm, accompanied by a blow that sent the blade whirling among the grass.

"Wretch! coward!"

He looked around to meet the frown of Howell.

"Let me go. I will kill you."

"You miserable cur!" exclaimed Howell, as he administered kick

THE WEEKLY BLADE

TOLEDO BLADE (D.), Pubs.

TOLEDO, O THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1880.

☞ ENTERED AT THE POST-OFFICE AT TOLEDO AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

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We have made arrangements with the publishers enabling us to send the BLADE and either of the following publications for the prices annexed (postage pre-paid):

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As to the invariable custom in all newspaper offices, a subscription year is reckoned as FIFTY-TWO WEEKS.

A LARGE part of the revenue of Russian Telegrafs is derived from the congratulatory dispatches sent to the lucky ones who escape assassination.

THE Albany *Journal* thinks that, as public opinion is developed the fact becomes more and more apparent that no one of the prominent men named for the Presidency is the favorite of that State.

SEN. LOGAN'S speech on the FITZ-JOHN PORTER scheme has won him much more commendation than any other oratorical effort of his career. It was listened to by full galleries, and produced a strong impression on all who heard it.

OLD customs, old fashions and old ideas, it is said, always come around again after the lapse of a few years, but it is hardly to be expected that this would be true of old prices, yet a ton of iron sells to-day for the same amount that it did 153 years ago. This is shown by the books of a furnace in Maryland.

AMERICAN sardines, so called, are young menhaden put up in cotton seed oil. While these are quite a common article of food, especially in the East, according to the report of the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, we eat the same fish in another form when the different varieties of salt fish are brought upon the table, as they almost invariably live principally upon menhaden.

SINCE Ireland was restored to self-government in 1874, she has made wonderful improvement in every way. Her industries have developed rapidly; roads have been opened through all the important districts; fish oil factories established on the coast, and commercial facilities increased. Schools of law, agriculture, and technology have been opened, and the minister of each parish is legally obliged to see that every child is taught to read and write.

IN denying the assertion made in a Philadelphia paper that Sec. SHERMAN has purchased an interest in the Cincinnati *Commercial* that journal says that the stockholders of the corporation of M. HALSTEAD & CO., are all without a single exception persons engaged in the labor of producing the paper, it being exclusively owned by those who are at work in the office. Probably that is not true of any other newspaper in the United States.

MR. SINGLETON has introduced a bill into the House to give every officer or soldier who served in the late war a land warrant. This bill should be amended in such a way that every recipient of such land warrant should be compelled to locate it—speedily, and the land so acquire should be made absolutely inalienable during the lifetime of the grantee, and the measure should then become a law. A man who served a year in the Army has certainly earned a quarter section of land, and he should have it now as a provision for his declining years. It is the best way that his old age can be provided for. There are many risks about the money given to soldiers being applied to proper purposes, but if a man has a quarter section of land exempt from seizure by creditors and from the wiles of sharpers and speculators he has a sure and comfortable refuge for old age.

THE Legislature of California seems to be busily at work passing laws to carry the new Constitution into effect. The one forbidding corporations from employing Chinamen, while it is obeyed, has closed several large manufactories, and thus thrown many white men out of employ. In one case, that of the Pioneer Woolen Mills Company, which has been paying out $16,000 a month to whites and $6,000 to Chinese, the latter have been discharged, but the Company, incensed at being thus controlled in the choice of their employes, refuse to fill their places with whites, and as soon as the contracts now on hand are finished, the mills will be closed for the present. The jute factory in Oakland will also stop work. Of course this increases the numbers of the unemployed who parade the streets of San Francisco, clamoring for bread and work. The condition of things there is indeed deplorable, and a cloud has come upon the future of the Pacific Coast dark and lowering. Capital will not, of course, endure the uncertainty in regard to its safety, and will seek investment elsewhere. The hoodlums at present are having things all their own way.

THE FITZ-JOHN PORTER CASE.

The Democratic capacity for blundering is signally illustrated by their making the FITZ JOHN PORTER case a party issue. This is one of the gratuitous and unnecessary blunders which TALLEYRAND pronounced worse than crimes. The case never had the remotest connection with politics; the first time that "Republican" or "Democrat" have been mentioned in connection with it, has been within the past few weeks, when it became evident that some inscrutable influence was at work to array all the Democrats in Congress in favor of a rehabilitation of the military character of the deposed General. So carefully was politics kept in the background throughout, that there are very few people in the United States who are aware of what FITZ JOHN PORTER'S partizan bias is. He has always been regarded as one of those political neutrals which West Point aims to produce.

The essential fact in PORTER'S case is that, being in command of a fine corps at the Second Battle of Bull Run—a corps largely made up of regulars, and considered one of the very best in the Army of the Potomac—he obstinately neglected specific orders from his commander—Gen. JOHN POPE—to move up and take part in the battle, and the result was a defeat which might have been averted, had he done his duty. Whether the issue of the battle would have been different is, however, not an important element in the case. The crime for which he was tried and convicted, and for which—in the opinion of Pres. LINCOLN, and nearly every one else who knew aught of the case—he should have been shot, is, next to treachery, the highest one on the military calendar: Wilful disobedience of orders in face of the enemy.

The motives for that wilful disobedience were monstrously unworthy of such an offense. It has never been charged that he was friendly to the Southern Confederacy, and desired the Rebels to succeed; nor did it appear that he felt dissatisfied with any treatment he had received at the hands of the Government. He simply hated the man who was made his superior officer, and was willing to see him ruined, no matter what the consequences might be to the country. FITZ JOHN PORTER belonged to a little clique of West Pointers at whose head was Geo. B. MCCLELLAN, Gen. JOHN POPE belonged to another set or clique, and was not nice in his language concerning the MCCLELLAN crowd and their ability to make successful war. In revenge, and to prevent him succeeding where they had failed, they conspired to ruin him and did it.

There was at least a half dozen of them directly in the plot, and if MCCLELLAN was not an accomplice he was at least cognizant of the scheme, and let it be known that his disapproval was not intense. FITZ JOHN PORTER'S share in carrying out the plot was but little more culpable than that of the other chief conspirators. He committed a crime, however, that was directly cognizable by military law, and he was made an example of. His only plea now for a remission of the righteous sentence imposed upon him should be based upon the fact that he was singled out for punishment, while others, scarcely less guilty, went free.

Making the whitewashing of this man a matter of party policy, placing the Democratic party in the awkward position of espousing a man's cause simply because he was guilty of a great wrong, and convicted of that wrong by the voice of the people and by the judgment of a distinguished tribunal whose generally admitted fairness is only impeached by the prisoner on trial before it, and by him only after sentence was pronounced against him.

If the Democratic party suffers itself to be committed to the rehabilitation of Mr. PORTER'S character it will commit a blunder of a magnitude equal to those which characterized its course during the Extra Session.

THE PRICE OF STARCH.

Everybody who has paid any attention the subject is aware that with the general advance in many other articles of domestic consumption, there has been an increasing stiffness manifested in starch. Hops went up not long since three or four hundred per cent. and it was naturally expected that yeast would rise in consequence. In a great many cases the expectation was doomed to disappointment. But as to starch, the fact cannot be glossed over that it has lately shown a great deal of firmness.

It was this peculiar manifestation of the market which led to a general meeting of the leading manufacturers of the country at Cincinnati on Wednesday. When the various interests were assembled and began to wring out the thoughts that pervaded their bosoms, a great diversity of sentiment was manifested. One class thought the price of starch ought to remain unchanged, another that cheap starch should be kept cheap, but that the price of the more expensive kinds should be advanced, while a third held that all kinds ought to be marked up. The first class put on clean shirts every day, the second believed that people who indulged in the luxury of high priced starch could just as well as not pay another cent a pound for it, while the third class were paper collar men who took this method of striking a blow at the money power. The discussion was very lively during the convention, which in fact may be said to have been in hot water the entire time. One gentleman who opposed the advance remarked ironically that business men who were in too great a hurry to discount anticipated prosperity generally were the very ones who were squeezed out by the Sheriff. It was a good thing to keep pace with the times, but when people get too far in advance of them—there was the rub. A delegate of the opposite side replied with considerable choler, and it looked for a time as though the contest would come to cuffs. But the trouble was partly allayed by a middle-aged man who talked clearly and smoothly, declaring that it grieved him to find men who were at see in the same bowl pulling apart, when they ought to be sticking together. Gentlemen of polish should not allow themselves to use such language as had been heard in the Convention. The heated speaker was much ruffled by this. He retorted that all attempts to soft soap him would prove ignominous failures, and that, on the other hand, he would allow no one to put on frills in an attempt to instruct *him* in conducting a business in which he had been immersed almost ever since he could stand alone.

We regret to note that the convention left the entire matter in the suds, having failed to come to any agreement. It is probable that should the conservative element still hang out, (which they are likely to do if the weather is fine), there will be no advance in starch.

A MENACE TO REPUBLICAN INSTITUTIONS.

The note of alarm—the signal of grave dangers threatening Republican Institutions in America—is again sounded. This time it is because a certain rather lively Frenchman proposes to dig a ditch. The prime element of danger seems to lie in the location of the ditch. Ditches have not heretofore been regarded as inimical *per se* to Republican Institutions. Indeed, we have seen them attain their highest development in company with Republican Institutions. Holland, as we all know, is the best ditch country in the world, and yet Republican Institutions are more thoroly grounded in the Netherlands than anywhere else in the world outside of this favored land. They were laying the foundations there for Republicans Institutions when COLUMBUS was lobbying his Great Discovery of the Indies scheme through the Spanish court. They were Republicans by the side of their ditches and dikes, when the ancestors of GEORGE WASHINGTON and BENJAMIN FRANKLIN and THOMAS JEFFERSON were tilling the soil of some beef witted English lord. Now as ditches and Republican institutions were closely connected there, there does not seem to be any natural hostility to them in other latitudes.

Nor does it necessarily follow that the digging of a ditch by a Frenchman make it hostile to Republican Institutions. It is true that most of the ditch digging done by Frenchmen has been in forming entrenchments for revolutionary and other disturbance of the peace purposes. And it is also true that the decline and fall of Egypt and the Turkish Empire followed hard upon the digging of a ditch across the Isthmus of Suez by the same stirring Frenchman who is now accused of menacing Republican Institutions by a ditch across the Isthmus of Darien, but we hold that the cases lack vital elements to perfect their parallelism.

It is admitted that a ditch dug anywhere else than where M. DE LESSEPS—the stirring Frenchman aforesaid—proposes to dig his will be perfectly inocuous to Republican Institutions on the American Continent. No danger is feared from one on the Nicaragua route, on the Chagres route, on the Commodore AMMEN route, nor in short any place else than just where DE LESSEPS proposes to sink the pick-ax, and take out the first shovel full of dirt to inaugurate his enterprize. That seems to be the exact location of the boil on the backbone of the Republican. Institutions on the American Continent, and the man—and especially the Frenchman—who points his finger at it, is to be kicked off into infinite space by all the force there is in the boot of the Monroe Doctrine.

Now, we submit that there must be some reason for this abnormal sensitiveness in regard to that particular spot. The symptoms of irritation show an unhealthy inflammation that calls for immediate treatment. If Republican Institutions are in such condition that they are menaced by destruction every time a vagrant Frenchman wanders near the Isthmus of Panama with a mattock and a can of dynamite, we should know it. They have reached that stage of disintegration when any other equally insignificant cause may precipitate their ruin, and we should either strengthen the fabric so as to remove all chances of danger, or else leave the rotten hulk as rats do a sinking ship.

But seriously, the whole thing is preposterous. The construction of the Panama Canal is fraught with no more danger to Republican Institutions than was the digging of the Erie Canal, and it is the idlest of nonsense to assert otherwise.

THE LAND-GRABBERS.

The land grabbers are determined to have the Indian Territory whether Congress gives it to them or not. They are preparing to make a raid thither and seize possession of whatever portions they desire for either agricultural or mineral speculation.

This is just exactly what should not be done. That the Territory presents a rich field for enterprising men is certain, but they have no right to take one foot away from the Indians until some arrangement can be made by which the latter shall not be cheated and abused. The laws that are yet in existence absolutely prohibit the setting of white men there without permission from the Five Nations or the General Government. That these should be changed for the benefit of both races is true, but until it is done justice demand, that they be respected and maintained. The present movement of the land-grabbers is simply a speculative one. A change should be made so that permanent settlers can go there and make homes for themselves, while the Indians, changed from aliens into citizens of the United States, can also be protected in their rights. They should be made holders of the land individually and the law should make that land inalienable for 30 or 40 years, in order to prevent the red men from being immediately dispossessed by shrewd whites.

This question in regard to the Indian territory must be met and answered, and the sooner the better, for both savages and civilized. Government should make no delay, or it may be called upon to settle differences that never need arise, if the matter receives proper and immediate attention.

WEST POINTISM is hard at work to retain Maj RENO in the Army. First, it brought strong pressure upon the President to have him withhold his approval from the sentence of the Court Martial expelling RENO from the Army, and spare him the disgrace of the fact appearing upon the record by allowing him to resign. This the President consented to do, but Maj. RENO has not sent in his resignation, and it is whispered that he has no intention of doing so; that the resignation scheme was only a dodge to gain time, which is now being used to accumulate pressure to induce the President to modify the sentence in some way that will keep RENO in the Army. Just contrast this with what would have happened to an officer who had come into the Army by some other route than that which leads through West Point.

JOHN SHERMAN, OF OHIO.

The Career of the Distinguished Finance Secretary.

His Entrance Into Political Life—Staunch Devotion to Republican Principles—Always on the Side of Economy and Honest Government—His Splendid Record in the Treasury Department.

Cincinnati Gazette.

The Sherman Club of Cincinnati has issued a handsomely printed pamphlet by the veteran journalist, Ben. Perley Poore, on the life and services of John Sherman. From Mr. Poore's well written narrative we condense the following:

EARLY HISTORY.

John Sherman's grandfather, Taylor Sherman, was an able scholar and jurist of Norwalk, Ct., descended from a family which emigrated in the 17th century from Essex, England. In 1803 he went to Ohio to settle some boundary question, and becoming owner of several tracts of land, emigrated and located in Sherman Township, Huron County. He returned to Connecticut, however, where he died in 1813. His son, Charles Robert, studied law with his father, and shortly after his marriage in 1810, came to Ohio, settling at Lancaster. His wife followed him next year, carrying her son, afterward Judge Charles T. Sherman, on a pillow strapped in front of her saddle. The elder Sherman was elected to the Supreme Bench in 1823, but died six years later in the prime of life, leaving a widow with 11 children, of whom John was the eighth, and only six years old. The means of the family were limited, and a cousin at Mt. Vernon took the boy home, sending him to school for four years, at the expiration of which time he went back to Lancaster, where he attended Mr. Howe's academy for two years. In 1837 he was appointed junior rodman on the Muskingum improvement, and worked very hard for over a year. In the Summer of 1839 he lost his place because he was a Whig, the Democrats having succeeded to power. Being thus thrown out of employment, and not having the means to enter college, he began the study of law with his brother Charles at Mansfield. The bar was then a very able one, and he found quite a number of industrious fellow students, several of whom have since become famous. He had no bad habits or evil companions, but gave his whole mind to his professional studies. He was always genial and affable to all, and made many friends. He was admitted to the bar in 1844, and at once entered into partnership life with his brother Charles. He worked hard at his profession until he was elected to Congress in 1854. In 1848 he was a member and Secretary of the Whig National Convention at Philadelphia, which nominated Gen. Taylor for the Presidency. The same year he married Miss Cecilia Stewart, daughter of Judge Stewart, of Mansfield. In 1852 he was Senatorial delegate to the Baltimore Convention, and favored the nomination of Gen. Scott. Though he had a large practice at Mansfield, he had intended to remove to Cleveland, but the political excitement of the times kept him back, and changed him from a Conservative to an anti-slavery Whig. He was thought the man for the crisis and was nominated and elected to Congress, receiving 8,617 votes, against 5,794 cast for W. D. Lindsley, who had represented the District in the preceding Congress.

ENTERS POLITICAL LIFE.

He took his seat in the House of Representatives of the 34th Congress December 3, 1855, and was at once active in debate, and gained the reputation of being a good speaker, clear thinker, and logical reasoner. His strength lay in his well balanced mind, which made him equal to every emergency. He was always faithful to his principles and bold in their affirmation. There was a fierce and protracted struggle attending the election of Speaker when Mr. Sherman took his seat, and on the 99th ballot he gave his reasons for voting for Gen. Banks, as follows:

"I care not whether he is a member of the American party or not; I have been informed that he is, and I believe that he is; but, I repeat, I care not to what party he belongs, I understand him to take this position—that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was an act of great dishonor, and that under no circumstance whatever will he, if he have the power, allow the institution of human slavery to derive any benefit from that repeal. That is my position. I have been a Whig, but I will yield all party preferences, and will act in concert with men of all parties and opinions who will steadily aid in preserving our Western Territories for free labor; and I say now that I never will vote for a man for Speaker of this House unless he convinces me by his conduct and by his views that he never will, if he has the power to prevent it, allow the institution of slavery to derive any advantage from repealing the compromise of 1820."

A variety of resolutions were introduced, as the balloting for Speaker was continued, propounding interrogatories as to the political opinions of the several candidates. Mr. Sherman finally introduced one which read thus:

"*Resolved*, That the only tests of the opinions of any candidate for public office are his votes and acts; and that no man ought to occupy the high position of Speaker of this House whose opinions upon important political questions are so unknown that it is necessary to examine him as a witness."

He was one of the Committee of Inquiry sent to Kansas to inquire into the merits of the controversy then so bitterly raging between the Free State men and border ruffians, and fearlessly performed this duty, telling Congress on his return, the full truth, and placing the responsibility of the outrages on freedom where they belonged. He had now become a thorough Republican, and as such supported Fremont for the Presidency. Though the preservation of Kansas to freedom was uppermost in his mind, he did not neglect other matters. The foreign relations of the Government, the National census, and other important topics received due attention from him. He was a steadfast friend of the old soldiers. He opposed a pension bill which discriminated against the soldier in favor of the officer, and maintained that the same honor and reward should be given the soldiers of 1812 as to those of the revolution. He severely scrutinized all appropriations of public money.

CANDIDATE FOR SPEAKER.

At the close of the second term Mr. Sherman was recognized as the foremost man in the House of Representatives. As a debator he has shown himself ready and effective, and his attention to his duties was indefatigable. He was equally popular in private life, especially among the Free State men. It was not strange that he was nominated for Speaker. This caused a memorable struggle, which lasted eight weeks. He came within three votes of an election, through most bitterly assailed by the Democracy. Finally, to secure the full strength of the Republican and moderately conservative vote, Mr. Pennington, of New Jersey, was made the Republican candidate, and on the second day's trials was elected. Mr. Sherman was still the Republican leader in the House and was appointed Chairman of the Commitee of Ways and Means. He at once took a decided stand against the prevailing system of engrafting new legislation upon appropriation bills and showed his appreciation of the Pacific Railroad scheme, then in its infancy, by appointing a committee of 15 on the subject.

HIS WAR RECORD.

At an early stage of the session in 1860, when the oligarchy of rebels was defiant and outspoken in both Houses of Congress, and the Government was pressed for money to meet its obligations, Mr. Sherman introduced the following:

Resolved, That the only true and effectual remedy for the dissensions that now exist between the several States and the people thereof, is in the faithful observance of all the compromises of the Constitution, and of the laws made in pursuance thereof.

Resolved, That the Special Committee of Thirty-three be instructed to inquire whether any State, or the people thereof, have failed to obey and enforce the obligations imposed by the Constitutions; and if so, the remedy therefor, and whether any further legislation is required to secure such enforcement.

Resolved, That to avoid all further controversies in regard to the several Territories of the United States, said committee divide said Territories into States of convenient size, with a view to their prompt admission into the Union on an equal footing with the other States.

In the angry debates which took place on a variety of propositions for pacifying the defiant Southerners. Mr. Sherman was firm in his devotion to the rights of the people and to their freedom of opinions as expressed through the ballot box. "Sir," said he, "it was but the other day that I was told by a distinguished citizen of an absolute monarchy—and the remark made a deep impression upon my mind—that he deplored the events now transpiring around us; that he deplored what he considered the inevitable fall of this republic; 'but,' said he, 'one good will result from it; it will stop forever the struggle for free institutions in Europe; it will establish upon a secure basis the existing governments of the old world.' I felt that the remark was true. If this Government can not survive a constitutional election; if can not defend our property and protect our flag; if this government crumbles before the first sign of disaffection, what hope is there for free institutions in countries where Kings, nobles, hereditary institutions, and laws of primogeniture have existed for ages? When in modern times the love of liberty has inspired the masses of any people to demand the right of self-government, they have been pointed to the French revolution of 1793, and to South America, where changing republics rise and disappear so rapidly that not 10 men in this House can tell me their existing names. They have been pointed also to Mexico. God forbid that the despots of the old world should ever adorn their infernal logic by pointing to a disrupted Union here."

Mr. Sherman was boarding at Willard's Hotel, at Washington, in February, 1861, when Mr. Lincoln, accompanied by his wife, came there previous to his inauguration. Shortly after his arrival Mr. Sherman called to see him, and his first salutation while shaking hands was, "And so you are John Sherman?" He inspected him from head to foot and then said: "Well, I am taller than you, anyway; let's measure." They backed up against each other, and some one said that Mr. Lincoln was two inches taller than Mr. Sherman. From that time their acquaintance and friendship continued during Mr. Lincoln's life. Mr. Sherman saw him as frequently as others, and narrates many pleasant anecdotes of him, several of which have found their way into print.

These letters stated the exact facts, and Mr. Sherman's defiant attitude toward all similar accusations. No man can say, therefore, that Mr. Sherman ever, in the slightest degree, received any benefit from the Government in any business operation connected with the Government, except the salary given him by law. It is a matter of public notoriety that no one could have been more straitened in severing his connections with any tradsaction which by possibility could effect the Government or could be affected by pending legislation of Congress. He even carried this position to an extreme, and never bought or sold or dealt in any stock, bond or security, or business which could be affected by his action in Congress. The letters mentioned above promptly squelched these accusations at the time, for they were sustained by voluntary declarations made by prominent Democrats, especially in Ohio; but the poison of the undefined accusation still continued, and they are occasionally referred to, although not in the way of a charge, but rather an imputation founded upon the false estimates of his property.

SHERMAN IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Sherman took his seat in the United Senate on the 23d of March, 1861. It was near the close of the Executive extra session of that body, convened for the purpose of acting upon the nominations made by President Lincoln, and but little business was transacted. A number of the States were unrepresented; but Breckinridge, Clingman, Nicholson, Polk, Powell and Wigfall still remained in their seats as Senators from their respective States, doing all in their power to cripple the general Government, while Douglas and Johnson had hopes that a civil war might be averted. In less than a week after Mr. Sherman took his seat the Senate adjourned *sine die* and the Southern Senators hastened home to aid in organizing the great rebellion.

A few weeks later Fort Sumter was fired on, and secession was initiated.

At the close of the extra session Mr. Sherman returned to Ohio and gave his whole energies to the work of raising troops. He came to Washington at the meeting of Congress in December, in-eending to resign his seat as a Senator, and to offer his services in the army; but both President Lincoln and Secretary Chase thought he ought not to do so, but that he should retain his place, where he could be of more service to the Union cause. He continued, however, throughout the war, to do all he could to promote enlistments through others, and he made it a matter of duty constantly to look to the interests of Ohio troops, and contributed to the relief of a great many officers and soldiers of his acquaintance who had been wounded in the service.

Mr. Sherman's great services to the Union cause, however, were in his watchful care of the public finances, and in his endeavors to not only provide for the support of the armies in the field, but to maintain and strengthen the public credit. An attempt to increase the pay of Congressmen was sternly resisted by him, as were all efforts to unduly increase public expenditures.

Meanwhile it had become apparent that the United States Government must furnish some kind of paper money as the basis of its operations. Specie payments had been suspended about the 1st of January, 1862, and the only paper money in use was the bills of the local State banks and the demand notes of the Government, which did not enter into the general circulation. Here the financial history of the war commenced. Whether the notes to be issued should be a legal tender was the pivotal question; and upon that point Sen. Sherman, with Sec. Chase had a strong and decided conviction that there was no safety in the then condition, except in making them a legal tender. Mr. Sherman took a very active part in pressing the legal tender clause while it was pending in the House and when the bill came to the Senate, he was the chief, if not the only advocate of the policy in the Committee on Finance.

WORK FOR THE UNION CAUSE.

The Summer of 1862 was a gloomy epoch in the loyal North. McClellan had been recalled from the Peninsula, Pope had been driven back from the Rapidan; and after an overwhelming series of confused and bloody engagements forced to seek refuge in the defenses of Washington. In the Southwest the Union arms seemed to be in a torpid condition, while the enemy was active and aggressive. In that department of the forces in which Ohio was especially interested, there were grave delays in the long awaited movement on Chattanooga; and finally it appeared that Bragg had arrived there before Bull. At that critical epoch it was not only necessary for some to organize armies and navies, and for others to lead to victory, but for the National legislators to provide the means for recruiting, equipping, paying and feeding large bodies of men; for the purchase of vessels, arms and ammunition, and for the care of the sick and the wounded: and this had to be done by such legislation as would prevent National financial failure. In this legislation Mr. Sherman took a prominent part.

At Mr. Sherman's second election as Senator his only competitor was Gen. Schenck, who had been wounded in the war, and had developed a good deal of strength, but he was nominated on the first ballot and elected. When Mr. Fessenden was appointed Secretary of the Treasury Mr. Sherman became Chairman of the Committee on Finance, and after Mr. Fessenden returned to the Senate he voluntarily surrendered this position to him.

It soon appeared that there was a wide difference of opinion between the Senator from Maine and the Senator from Ohio on the question of refunding the debt, and providing ways and means for paying off the floating debt and liabilities. Mr. Sherman was very decidedly opposed to the issue of 6 per cent. bonds for that purpose, and has never entertained a doubt that, if the policy he then recommended had been adopted we could have funded the whole of the 7 30 notes and the floating indebtedness with a 5 per cent. bond.

POSITION ON THE TARIFF.

In supporting the tariff of 1867, Mr. Sherman carried out the opinions which have already been quoted. He has ever believed in the doctrine of protection for a new country like ours, and sustained bills looking to large collections of duties on imported goods, and to the rapid repeal of internal taxes. "Every hour of domestic labor," said he, contributes some portion of its product to the wants of the nation. Under these circumstances it is the plainest principle of political economy that we should frame our tariff laws so as to produce the largest possible income from imported goods. Revenue is the first, highest and most pressing want, and it must be so levied as to do the least harm to our industry. It is in the application of this principle that all the difficulty in framing a tariff law exists. This can not be done by applying any general rate or rule to all articles. We must discriminate between articles of luxury and articles of necessity; between articles that may be produced in our country, and articles mainly produced abroad; between raw materials necessary to domestic manufacture and completed products of industry. The rate of duty must be modified by a multitude of circumstances, as varied as human knowledge, and with details far more difficult than any subject of legislation."

HIS PERSONAL HONESTY.

At the time of the Credit Mobilier investigation all sorts of charges were made against almost every man in public life. The air was full of calumny. Up to that time no imputation had ever been cast upon Mr. Sherman of personal connection with anything improper or wrong. He was then severely attacked by the Cincinnati *Enquirer* and other Democratic papers in Ohio, because it was said that he amassed great wealth out of the war, and therefore must have made it improperly. Mr. Sherman met these charges on the threshold by writing two letters, one of which was written to the Cincinnati *Enquirer* and the other to Judge Welcker of Ohio.

IN THE CABINET.

Pres. Hayes was inaugurated on the 4th of March, 1877, and, in selecting his Cabinet, appointed Mr. Sherman Secretary of the Treasury. The transfer of Mr. Sherman from the Finance Committee of the Senate to the Treasury Department was regarded with great satisfaction by all who were in favor of refunding the public debt into bonds bearing a low rate of interest, and by all who desired the success of specie resumption in 1879. His large experience in the Senate Finance Committee; his thorough familiarity with all financial legislation, and with the business condition and financial needs of the country at that time, and his extensive knowledge of the monetary systems and policies of other countries, all gave assurance that his administration of the Treasury would be successful.

His brilliant achievements in the successful accomplishment of resumption and the refunding of the public debt are fresh in the minds of the people and need not be recounted here. Suffice it to say that the triumph of the policy of resumption was complete and satisfactory. In its success was found an answer to all the prophecies of evil and a complete vindication of the superior judgment of Mr. Sherman. The confident prediction that resumption would bring financial ruin proved false, for with every step taken to that end business had improved and failures become less frequent. Those who think that resumption came of itself are not those who were intimately associated with Mr. Sherman, and conversant with the difficulties that he had to overcome, the interests he had to conciliate, and the political opposition he met even within his own party, where it was not good policy to have contention. The Board of Trade in New York recognized his services in this achievement by authorizing his portrait to be hung upon the walls of their building, a compliment which had been bestowed upon no financier since the days of Alexander Hamilton.

It must be remembered that in marking out and pursuing a line of resumption, Mr. Sherman was obliged to travel a new path, with no precedents of the past to guide him.

During his two years at the head of the Treasury Department he has refunded nearly $850,000,000 of the public debt, making a saving in annual interest of nearly $15,000,000 per annum.

While engaged in the great work of securing the resumption of specie payments, and of refunding the National debt at the lowest possible rate of interest, Sec Sherman has administered the multifarious duties of the Treasury Department with great executive ability, decision and promptness. Each official has been held strictly responsible for his own acts and for the acts of his subordinates, and the same economy has been introduced and enforced that should characterize a well managed private mercantile or manufacturing establishment.

RECAPITULATION.

Such are the prominent events in the life of John Sherman—a life which represents the growth and the capacities of man, under the free Institutions of this republic. From the school room to the court house, the capital and the Treasury Department, he has done his duty with ability and fidelity. Self reliant, he has risen by the firmness of his character and the brilliancy of his intellect to the high position first graced by Hamilton. An accomplished scholar, a learned lawyer, a fearless and enlightened legislator, a far seeing and upright member of the Cabinet, an honorable gentleman in private life, and a confiding friend, he has ever been noted for his comprehensive intellect, his conscientious integrity, and his adherence to those conservative and constitutional principles of government which secure to every citizen his rights, and to every section its equal consideration under the administration of just laws. The dark corruptions of the war epoch have never clouded his reputation, nor has any tongue ever ventured to impeach his honor, for his life has been pure and unsullied, while it has been brilliant and useful.

Mr. Sherman is now in the prime of manhood—tall, firmly built, yet graceful in his movements and capable of great endurance. His features are expressive, and there is a good humored twinkle in his bluish gray eyes, while his forehead and the lower portion of his face indicate resitive determination and adherence. His style of oratory is colloquial and convincing, a vein of practical common sense running through its series of arguments until a convincing conclusion is reached. The rapidity with which he takes up the strong points of a case and successfully disposes of them, renders him a formidable adversary in debate. Careful not to infringe upon the rights, or to wound the feelings of others, he demands in return from others perfect respect towards himself.

THE MAN FOR PRESIDENT.

The nomination of Mr. Sherman in June will result in his triumphant election by the voters of the United States in November. His patriotism, his ability, his private virtues, and his public service will command him the hearty support of every true Republican, of every friend of good administration, of every lover of honest money. With him as a candidate the Republican party can receive no assault which can dim the glory of the past or impede the progress of the future. His triumph will be the triumph of Union and liberty, of the rights of the people, of the prosperity and the glory of the republic.

With John Sherman as President, the United States would have a Government whose intercourse with other nations would be marked with that high degree of international justice which would neither do nor tolerate wrong; a government which would be administered at home by sound and pure men, who would regard offices as solemn trusts, and not as partisan spoils; a government marked by a lofty tone of public morality, mild yet efficient, conservative yet liberal; a government which would maintain the rights of the humblest citizens, and would seek the advancement of American industry and the extension of American markets; a government under which Republican principles would be predominant through the length and breadth of the land; a government under which our beloved country would advance rapidly in the high way of prosperity, honor, happiness, glory.

SPELLING REFORM.

An Able Argument Against Our Absurd Orthograiy.

Showing the Strong Reasons for Reform at Once, and the Feebleness of the Arguments Against This.

BY PROF. FRANCIS MARCH, PH. D. L.L. D.

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

Princeton Review.

An important movement is going on in England in favor of an agreed spelling purely fonetic, for scientific purposes primarily.

The National Association of Great Britain for the Promotion of Social Science had this matter before them in a paper by Professor Newman, red to the Congress at Cheltenham in October, 1878. It was referd to the Education Department, which raised a special committee upon it, who hav givn it much attention, and finally past unamiously a resolution in favor of an alternativ method of spelling. They say:

"Such an alternativ method would be at once useful: 1st. For indicating the pronunciation of any word or name that may not be familiar to ordinary readers. 2d. For teaching the proper pronunciation of words in schools, and thus curing vulgarisms. 3d. For representing different dialects of foren languages. This alternativ method, if generally approvd, would gradually become a concurrent method, and perhaps eventually would hav generally displace the present irregular spelling (just as the Arabic numerals have generally displact the Roman numerals). In the mean time it would serv to indicate the direction in which any partial reforms of the current spelling should be made."

The dropping of silent letters has had a much wider trial than the new types, and naturally: it costs nothing; it saves space and time. It has met with special favor from the craft, and has been tried in one way or another in most of their organs. The eleven words of the Philological Association ar the favorit change. Many articles with letters dropt and other changes hav appeard in the educational journals and in the correspondence of the popular newspapers. The "few rules" ar often used in these, or still more extensiv droppings. The eleven words do not occur often enough when one begins to drop. They ar little more than a protest against the old spelling.

Fears ar expresst lest independent action will lead to the loss of all uniformity, to the introduction of all sorts of dialectic pronunciation into the literary speech, and to the destruction of literary property. Once givn over to fonetic spellers, they say, the written language and pronunciation will change every few years and chaos will perpetual.

It has been seen, however, that the scholars formally recognize that there is and ought to be standard speech and standard writing. Fonetic spelling does not mean that every one is to write as he pronounces, or as he thinks that he pronounces. There ar all sorts of people. We must hav something els written than "confessions of provincials." Every literary language is an ideal. Nobody speaks it perfectly. "No man in Germany speaks German." The literary or standard language is a collection of the most of the best words and forms prevailingly spoken by the most of the best of the race.

A clear distinction is to be made between orthografy and orthoepy. The work of the orthoepist is to observ the ways in which all sorts of people pronounce, and to decide which is the prevailing pronunciation of the most cultured—to decide which is the standard pronunciation. The orthografer tells how to represent this pronunciation in writing. Worcester, Webster, Walker, Phelps, ar orthoepists. They hav certainly many nice and difficult problems to solv. But the spelling reformers enter into their labors. They take for granted that there is a standard pronunciation. They wish to see it represented by simple and reasonable alfabetic signs. They hav to do with writing, not pronuneiation.

We ar not to be left without a standard. Nor ar we in danger of a state of perpetual flux. On the contrary, fonetic printing will soon establish a fixt relation in the minds of the people between the written and spoken forms, so that each will stedy and maintain the other.

It is of course desirable at such a time to concentrate as much authoritativ action as possible upon the changes proposed by leading scholars. The reformers have accordingly proposed to add to the authority of the Philological Association whatever can be gained by government sanction. They petition Congress to move for a joint commission of the English speaking nations to report upon the amendments.

As for loss of material by rendering books valueless, there if little to be feard and something to be hoped. The press teems always. Newspapers, periodicals, unbound lighter literature, pass away like dry leaves in the wind; books pass rapidly into retiracy. Change in spelling will hardly be rapid enough to quicken the movement very much. The old books could of course be red in the libraries, just as old books ar now. The President of the Philological Association said in the annual address in 1874 that "it would be no small gain from such a movement that it would consign to scholars and bookworms a large mass of old books, and giv the new generation a manageable selection of choice authors and perhaps produce a newer and of creativ energy in working over the old

Answers to Correspondents.

We are obliged to remind our readers that there are certain classes of questions which we cannot undertake to answer, viz.:

1. Those not accompanied by the name of the writer. The name is not required for publication, but only as an evidence of good faith. All letters not complying with this rule find their way at once into the waste-basket.

2. Mathematical problems, and questions in grammatical construction. We are willing to give all our readers an opportunity to ask and answer the former, but we have not the type necessary for publishing algebraic problems and solutions.

3. Questions which in the judgment of the editor are not appropriate or proper for the columns of the BLADE. Hundreds of questions come to this department every week, and the editor must be allowed to exercise his discretion in making selections calculated to promote the general interest.

4. Inquiries as to the standing or reliability of individuals, firms, or corporations, doing a general business. The BLADE's endorsement is too valuable to be bestowed indiscriminately, and it is not always possible for us to devote the time necessary to ascertain the standing of an individual or a firm located in a distant part of the country.

Correspondents whose inquiries are not answered within a reasonable time would do well to repeat them. If they still fail to receive an answer they are asked to believe that such questions remain unanswered for good and sufficient reasons.

We must request that subscribers will keep all communications for the business and editorial departments of the BLADE entirely separate and distinct, always upon separate leaves. Questions for this department should never be written on the same leaf with letters containing subscriptions or orders for books. Letters intended for this department of the paper should be marked "Correspondents' Department."

A. T. R., Watrous, N. Mex.: Write Henry Casey Baird, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. J. H., Allison, Ill.: The arm you name is a revolver with a rifle stock attached.

GEORGE HUMPHREY, Albion, Ia., wishes the address of Daniel Melton, last heard from in Iowa.

G. H. M., Newburyport, Mass.: Please repeat your question, and make it a little more explicit.

DANIEL CANFIELD wishes to learn the address of Capt. H. A. Chace or Lieut. G. F. Lewis, of Co. A, 31st Reg't Wis. Vol. Inf.

R. C. WILSON, Richland Center, Wis., wishes to ascertain the present postoffice address of John A. Quen, late 2d Lieutenant Co. M, 1st Wis. Vol. Cav.

W. M. B., Marshall, Ind.: We quoted the price given as the selling rate of copper cents of 1857. Write to S. K. Harsfield, Times Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

F. M. D., Cairo, Ill.: We give it up. There is some inherent but mysterious charm to an Irishman in the name of Democrat, but we cannot tell you why.

LOREN JAMES, Chesapeake, Mo., wishes to obtain the address of one or all of the following named persons, who served in the 5th Kan. Vol. Cav.: 2d Lieut. Thomas Stevenson, A. Perry, or George Hay.

JOSEPH NEWTON, Williamsville, O., desires the address of Dr. Worth, Surgeon of the 1st Ohio Volunteer Cavalry at Pittsburg Landing; also of Dr. Camden, Surgeon of the same regiment at Lavergne, Tenn., in 1863.

THOS. F. S., and others, Oswego, Kan., suggest that it might be a good idea if the people of the separate States, at their next annual election, were called on to take a vote for or against the continuance of the legal tender greenbacks.

EDWARD R. STAR, Frankfort, Kan., wishes to learn the postoffice address of Capt. G. G. Fisher, Co. E, Mississippi Marine Brigade; also the address of Orderly Sergeant John O. Henderson and private Martin D. Camp, both of the same company.

H. P. LOTER, Neal's Falls, Kan., wishes the postoffice address of the Surgeon of the 3d Mich. Cav. that was in the detachment under Capt. F. C. Loring, near Duvall's Bluff, Ark., during the Summer of 1864, or of Capt. F. C. Loring, or of any of the members of Co. K., 7th Ills. Vol. Cav.

M. E. V., Delta, O.: Eight distinct lines of railroad center in Toledo, viz: The Lake Shore, Dayton & Michigan, Wabash, Canada Southern, Pennsylvania, Columbus & Toledo, Toledo & Ann Arbor, and the Narrow Gauge. The Lake Shore has five divisions, which would bring the roads up to 13.

J. O. P., Dwight, Ill.: The BLADE has no intention of discriminating against soldiers who failed to serve the full term of their enlistment because of wounds received in the army. Every such soldier is entitled to have the full term of his enlistment counted in his favor in any provision for public land.

D. B. M., Marcus, Ia.: It is not especially smart or brilliant to sign initials to a card or letter that ought, in all courtesy, to be signed by the name of the writer. Those who send questions to this department have only to sign their name below the initials, or to indicate in some other way that they do not wish their name used. But we are entirely through with answering anonymous communications.

F. M. D., Gregory's Landing, Md., asks: "Has the English steamship 'Great Eastern' ever carried live stock from this country to England, and what has she been engaged in for the past three years?"—According to the best of our recollection the "Great Eastern" has never carried live stock between this country and England. The principal object in fitting her up as a cattle vessel was to use her between England and Australia, if we mistake not, and she has been used in that route, if at all.

JOHN C. F. HARDIN, Mauckport, Ind., writes to the BLADE to oppose the spelling reform—1. Because our present vocabulary has reached a hight of perfection rarely attained in any other vocabulary. 2. To adopt the present system would be the occasion of a great deal of unnecessary labor in the revision of all the standard literary works written in our vocabulary; while it has taken centuries to develop our present system, it would take just as long to bring the proposed one into use. 3. The confusion which it would cause in our public schools and literary circles would be great.

C. R., Madison, O., asks: "1. Will you please inform me through the Correspondents' Column of the BLADE why certain persons buy rare American coins and pay more than their face value? 2. Please give me the address of some paper published in West Virginia."—1. If C. R. will stop to think for less than a minute, he will see that coins and medals became valuable for their historical association, because of their scarcity, etc., by which means they come to possess an indefinite and intangible value, which is as easily accounted for and analyzed as the value of tulips during the prevalence of the tulip mania, or of shanghais during the "hen fever." 2. The Intelligencer, Wheeling; the State Journal, Parkersburg.

J. A. M., Plain Grove, Pa., asks: "Is a land warrant of any benefit to an ex-soldier going West, with the intention of settling on a homestead. If so, to whom will I apply to get one. 2. What are some of the reasons why Jefferson Davis should not receive a pension for services in the Mexican war? 3. What are the Blue laws of Connecticut?"—1. Yes; you can locate your lands by means of a warrant, if you can get one. We cannot tell you where any are for sale, but the best way would be to advertise in some paper of general circulation. They (the warrants) are not very plenty. 2. There is but one. A man who knowingly and wilfully become a traitor to his country, forfeits all obligation which he may have imposed upon it by previous services. 3. The blue laws of Connecticut were a series of fictitious enactments designed to caricature the severe social restraint of early colony times. They related principally to dress, personal conduct and similar subjects, and were the work of an ingenious writer who published them some years afterwards, as having been discovered in the archives of the State.

J. P. McC., Madison, Neb., writes a lengthy letter to complain that the editor has thrown into the waste basket a letter treating of the advantages which his state offers for immigration, etc. He does not question the editors right to deposit a letter in the waste basket if he sees fit, but he placidly charges the editor in so doing with discrimination against Nebraska, and in favor of Kansas and other States, from which he says the BLADE has published many interesting letters. It is somewhat difficult to reply to a man who begins by impugning an editors motives, and perhaps that would be as well passed by in silence. But this gives us an opportunity to say in general that we are always glad to receive and publish well written letters giving information of general interest pertaining to the soil, climate and natural advantages of any part of the West. We receive scores of letters from BLADE readers and subscribers in all parts of the country, ten times as many as we could possibly use, even if we were anxious to print them all. But without the slightest reference to the letter of J. P. McC., (which we do not recall) we may say that a great many of these letters contain things we do not care to publish, while they studiously omit the very things which the public want to know. In addition to this, they are frequently designed merely to further some personal interest. It is quite possible that Mr. McK's letter is held for publication at the first convenient opportunity.

H. A. B., Petrolia, Pa.: The "Chicago Exchange" is very evidently a very ingenious scheme, put up by a shrewd individual or firm for the purpose of securing funds to carry on speculation. If the speculation is fortunate, that is if the "Exchange" buys when grain is low and sells when it is high, the profits are to be divided with the man who furnished the money. If, on the other hand, the "Exchange" loses, the "capitalist" in this combination of labor and money, pockets the loss. This is the most favorable construction to be put upon the scheme which you enclose. The ordinary construction is that the party receiving the money puts it in his pocket, and the investor never hears of it again. The man who receives it, knowing the risk which he runs in grain speculations, prefers to secure the entire sum, rather than hazard making a small percentage in an uncertain operation. We do not wish to be misunderstood. Legitimate grain speculation is just as fair in grain as it is in wool or real estate. The man who buys a pound of wool at 40 cents because his judgment leads him to believe that it will be worth 50, realizes a profit if his estimate of the future proves a correct one. But if wool falls to 30 cents, which is possible, he pockets the loss and says nothing. What we would like to impress upon you and every other outside operator in wheat and stocks is that there are always two sides to the market, and that inexperienced persons are just as apt to find themselves on the wrong as on the right side, when the day of settlement comes. However, if you wish to "operate," to do which you must always take a certain risk, you can always find experienced and thoroughly reliable dealers who will place your money for you and supplement it with their own skill.

W. B. F., Huron, Cal., asks: "What is the meaning of the 'special licenses' by which English marriages are frequently said to be performed?"—According to present usage, it means simply that the people so married belong to the "nobility or gentry," or, in other words, to certain specified classes privileged under the Marriage Act of 1754 to obtain such licenses from the Archbishop of Canterbury. That act was passed to put a stop to what were called Fleet marriages or May Fair marriages, which had grown up as an abuse of the ordinary licenses, dispensing people from the necessity of having their banns published on three consecutive Sundays in their own parish church. The marriage of James, fourth Duke of Hamilton, to the youngest of the beautiful Gunnings in Keith's Chapel in May Fair, "with a ring of the bedcurtain" "at half past 12 at night," in 1752, led to the passage of the act under which the Archbishop's special licenses are now granted. One social result of the history of the English marriage laws, felt even in this country, is the absurd practice of celebrating marriages early in the day, which has led in its turn to the practice scarcely less absurd of packing the newly married pair off on a journey immediately after the ceremony. At the present time special licenses in England serve two purposes. Like precedence at court, they put a limit to the aspirations of wealth without birth or connections, and they solace the hardships of an Archiepiscopal career with fees amounting usually to more than £100. The rich who are not well born or titled cannot get them, and the well-born or titled who are not rich can easily get along without them.

F. M. C., Vandalia, Ill., writes: "In your issue of the 5th inst. J. M. C. asks: 'Was Pres. Johnson impeached during his administration? If so, on what grounds?' I would infer from your answer that he was not impeached; but an investigation of the question forces me to a different conclusion. The word 'impeachment' is often erroneously construed, and seldom is the literal and true construction given, i. e., an accusation by authority. I think the word impeachment does not necessarily imply conviction, but a mere accusation against a public officer, charging him with misconduct in the discharge of his official duties. The truthfulness of these charges are to be proven before the Senate, which resolves itself into a Court for that special purpose. Martin, in his Analysis of the Constitution, says: 'Impeachment is a written accusation against a civil officer, made in a constitutional way, for maladministration of office, and that the articles of impeachment correspond to an indictment in a criminal proceeding;' and then refers to the impeachment of Andrew Johnson as an illustration of impeachment. The Constitution gives to the House of Representatives the sole power of impeachment, and to the Senate the sole power to try all impeachments. Now, if impeachment literally means conviction, why the sole power of the Senate to try all impeachments? I think that within the purview of the Constitution, impeachment strictly implies a mere written accusation to be preferred by the House, and its justness to be determined by the Senate. If this be true, Andrew Johnson was impeached."—We quite agree with our correspondent, and our understanding of the matter is the same as his own.

PENSION MATTERS.

R. N. MCGEE, Sunbeam, Ill.—You are not entitled to any more bounty, as the last bounty law was passed July 28, 1866, granting any county to soldiers who served more than two years.

C. E. SUMNER, Tarrytown, Md.—The recovery of pay due your friend of Co. D, 2d Md. Vols, depends entirely upon his record in the Adjutant General's office in Washington, and his case should be carefully presented, so that the true state of facts will be ascertained.

M. M. R., Carrollton, Mo.—If your husband did have a land warrant for service in the war of 1812 and you are his surviving widow, you can obtain a pension without giving the number of his land warrant or the description of the land on which his warrant was located.

SOLDIER, Grover, Pa.—An applicant for a pension should employ a competent attorney to prosecute his claim, as it requires experience in presenting a claim properly. Many claims fail because improperly presented. Such is the advice of lawyers who do not take the pension business in their practice.

INQUISITIVE, Empire, Kan.: The local bounty paid in Indiana varied in the Counties, Townships and Cities, none, however, for six months' men, and the sum of $15,432,886.01 was paid in the State during 1862 and 1864 to soldiers enlisting in the service of the United States.

MISS SUSIE STEWART, North Evans, N. Y.—The bill referred to has not become a law yet. Congress will provide pension to a widow from the date her husband was discharged from the service, when he died from disease contracted in the service. Such is the spirit of the Arrears of Pension Act, although at present construed by the Commissioner of Pensions to only apply when the soldier made an application for pension.

MISS YERZ, Pilot Grove, Mo.—An attorney can only charge $25 for prosecuting a claim for pension filed prior to Jan. 20, 1878, and has no opportunity of making a collection of money paid on the pension, as it is always paid by draft in favor of the pensioner, who must endorse the same for payment. In fact, an attorney in prosecuting a claim for pension has no opportunity of swindling a claimant.

AMOS SCOTT, Appanoose, Kan.—The three months extra pay to soldiers of the Mexican war, under act of Feb. 19, 1879, is payable at any time. A bill is pending in Congress to grant a pension to all who now survive, or if dead, to their widows, which is believed will become a law at an early date. If the widow will write T. W. Tallmadge, Washington, D. C., he will file her claim in proper shape—as soon as the widows of Mexican soldiers are pensioned by law.

R. H. C., Limestone, Mich.: "I hear that there was an act passed Congress in the early part of the Summer of 1879, restricting the time that men should be tried for desertion from the regular army to three years. Please inform me in this column if such is the case, if it passed both Houses and became a law. Please describe the act and inform me where I can find it."—No such proposition has been made, and a deserter can be arrested or tried at any time.

Mr. Kiefer has introduced into the House a bill granting pensions to certain Union soldiers and sailors of the late war of the rebellion who were confined in Confederate prisons. It provides that the Secretary of the interior be required to place upon the pension-rolls of the United States, upon application and proof to the satisfaction of the Department, all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the Federal army and navy who during the late war were captured and confined during six months or more in any of the prisons or places commonly used for the confinement of prisoners by the so-called Confederate authorities during the late rebellion, and who are not now beneficiaries or entitled to become so under existing pension laws. It provides that the pension shall in each case begin from the date of the discharge of each soldier or sailor from the service of the United States, at the rate of $8 per month in cases where the term of imprisonment shall have been more than six months and less than one year, and $1 per month additional for each full month of such imprisonment in excess of one year, the pension to be paid the same as other pensions are paid. Nothing in this act to authorize the reduction or to prevent the increase of the pension of any person now receiving the benefit of existing pension laws.

The House Committee on Reform in the Civil Service have adopted Mr. O'Connor's bill to "provide for the judicial ascertainment of claims against the United States." Under its provisions any one having a claim, legal or equitable, against the Government, over which the Court of Claims has not now jurisdiction, may file a bill in that court, and the Attorney-General shall appear and plead thereto, and any issue of fact joined upon the bill or petition may be tried by the court. From the decision of the court appeals may be taken to the Supreme Court, but judgments shall not be payable until Congress has reviewed them and made appropriations for that purpose. Congress shall not allow any such private claim, not payable under existing laws, until it has been reported by said Court, and claims not presented within the limitations to be forever barred.

This jurisdiction only applies to claims which accrued subsequent to 1861, and to those not barred by statutes of limitation.

Existing claims must be presented within six years. Claimants under a disability to sue must prosecute within two years after such disability ceases.

Under this bill the owner of any captured or abandoned property, which has been sold and the proceeds paid to the Government, may prosecute a claim within one year after the act passes, payment to be made after an investigation, out of the captured or abandoned property fund in the Treasury.

Section 1,063 of the Revised Statutes is so amended that claims growing out of treaties with foreign nations may also be referred to said Court of Claims, by the Secretary of State, with the consent of the representative of the Government of such alien as may have a claim. If the amount in controversy is $5,000 or over, an appeal may be taken to the Supreme Court.

Jurisdiction is conferred by Proctor Knott's bill on the United States District Courts for examination and decision of claims that have heretofore been presented under act of July 4, 1864, to the Quartermaster General and Commissary General United States Army, for property taken for the use of the United States during the war of 1861.

The Border State members insist that some remedy must be given their constituents, for of 24,000 claims pending under that act, but 512 have been allowed during the past year, and at the rate the claims are examined, it will be 10 years before the claims now on file can be adjudicated.

Correspondence.

New York Graphic.

JANUARY 22, 1880.

To Prentice Mulford:

SIR—The Committee of Philanthropy of the Sorosis will hold a "Valentine" entertainment on Saturday, February 14, at the residence of the Chairman, by whom I am instructed to invite you to contribute a valentine (or so). These may be addressed to individuals (or not) and signed with your name (or not). Hoping your muse may be inclined to fulfill our wishes, I remain yours, etc.

To the Committee on Philanthropy of the Sorosis:

PHILANTHROPIC LADIES—The possibility of complying with your request for a valentine from me is unfortunately prevented by preparations for a little philanthropic entertainment of my own, to be held on or about the 14th of February, and in view of which I am now bending all my feeble energies. We propose getting up a philanthropic entertainment at our house and have asked Messrs. Tiffany & Co., the celebrated jewelers, to contribute a few pieces of plate (gold preferred) of their own manufacture and signed with their own names (or not). We care, however, more for the plate than the signatures. We have asked, also, Jay Gould to contribute a few hundred shares of railway stock, signed with his name (or not). Still, we care more for the stock than the name. We have also asked Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt for a few open checks signed with his name, the amount of his checks to be left to our generosity. We shall also endeavor to obtain literary contributions, poetic, wise or otherwise, from Tennyson, "Ouida," James Russell Lowell, Emerson, Holmes, Howells, Sala, and others; an operetta from Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan, and if possible a brief, gratuitous performance from Wallack's, the Union Square or Daly's companies. You may see them, ladies, that all this will leave scarcely an office or interstice for the writing of a really good valentine. Regretting, then, that this little enterprise, added to the few insignificant minutes daily, in which we earn a pathetic income by the sweat of our brains, will prevent our complying with your request. We remain yours philanthropically,

PRENTICE MULFORD.

Hated to Do It.

A Pittsburg minister has a very stubborn little five year old boy. The boy's mother determined to conquer him, and, having administered a severe chastisement, she said: "Will you mind me now, Johnny?" With sobs and cries he replied: "Yes, mamma, I will, but I hate to awfully."

The Sunday School.

First Quarterly Review.

LESSON 12, SUNDAY, MARCH 21, 1880.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Then said they unto him What shall we do that we might work the works of God? Jesus answered and said unto them, This is the work of God, that ye believe on him that he hath sent.—John 6, 28, 29.

Topics and Golden Texts.

1. THE INFANT MESSIAH.

For unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given.—Isiah 9: 6.

2. THE FLIGHT INTO EGYPT.

Flee into Egypt and be thou there until I bring the word.—Matt. 2: 13.

3. JESUS BAPTIZED BY JOHN.

And lo a voice from heaven saying, This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased.—Matt. 3: 17.

4. THE TEMPTATION OF JESUS.

For in that he himself hath suffered being tempted, he is able to succor them that are tempted.—Heb. 2: 18.

5. TRUE DISCIPLES.

Ye are the light of the world.—Matt. 5: 14

6. THE TRULY RIGHTEOUS.

Beheld thou desirest truth in the inward parts.—Psa. 51, 6.

7. THE TONGUE AND THE TEMPER.

Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father in heaven is perfect.—Matt. 5: 48.

8. GIVING AND PRAYING.

Thy Father which seeth in secret shall reward thee openly.—Matt. 6: 6.

9. OUR FATHER'S CARE.

Casting all your care upon him; for he careth for you.—1 Pet. 5: 7.

10. THE SAVIOR'S GOLDEN RULE.

Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you do ye even so to them.—Matt. 7: 12.

11. THE FALSE AND THE TRUE.

Be ye doers of the word and not hearers only.—James 1: 22.

HINT FOR THE PRIMARY TEACHER.

The only difficulty will be how to select for this review; and not confuse by attempting too much. First of all, discover how many of the children have made special preparation. If you gave out the questions proposed last week, let assistant teachers gather up the answers returned, and arrange for your immediate use. No doubt many will have brought the names of places mentioned in connection with the life of Jesus as studied in the quarter.

If you have used or made an outline map let some of the children come, one at a time, and point out localities. Let as many as possible participate in all the exercises. Where was Jesus born? Have Bethlehem shown. Who went to find the young child? How were they guided? To what great city did they go? Have Jerusalem pointed out, and so on, questioning on the different places. As each answer is given, write the name also on the blackboard. Ask where Jesus grew up, where baptized, where tempted, where he preached the sermon we have studied. These questions and answers will probably have become a list like this.

Bethlehem.
Jerusalem.
Egypt.
Nazareth.
The River.
Wilderness.
On the Mountain.

Also ask of the persons associated, and, as mentioned, put those on the board.

Herod.
Wise Men.
Mary.
Joseph.
John the Baptist.
Satan.
The Disciples.

All this we have learned of Jesus before we studied what he taught. Weave into a continuous story the replies you have received, telling it in elliptic form with help from the children. When Jesus was born in —, wise— came to — searching for the — that was born a —. They followed the —, and found the —, they rejoiced with great —, they worshipped —, they presented him —. Angry, cruel king — wanted to kill the —, he sent and —all the boy babies in and around —, but an angel came to — and said, — into —. Jesus grew up in —, and when he was a man, John the — came preaching to the people and saying —. Many people were baptized in the —, confessing their —. Jesus was baptized, the heavens —, the spirit of — descended like a —, and a voice from heaven said, This is my —, in whom I — Jesus was led into the —, and fasted —. Three times — came and — him. Jesus each time answered him, It —. Satan was —, and angels came and served him. In what do you see the love of God in all this story? We see Jesus as a king, and as the beloved Son. Do you want to worship him with gladness as those wise men did? Do you want to know how to serve him? Some people once asked him what they could do to work the works of God. Jesus did not tell them any great hard things to do, but something that is easier for a child than for any body else. We will take his answer for our review's golden text. "This is the work of God, that ye believe on him whom he hath sent." If we believe on him will we not try to listen and love each word he said? What sermon have studied?

He was a father as well as a king and the beloved Son, and he taught often in picture lessons. What are some of the common things he named? A few of the lessons here brought out, but doubtless far more appropriate to each class will be the response of their own written words to the question of last week. Salt keeps pure and sweet. What did Jesus say about the pure in heart? What did he say about letting your light so shine? What makes the moon so bright? It is all dark unless the sun shines upon it.

Here are three little words for you, which, if you will be always doing, his love will shine clear and warm on you heart and life, and he will help you to let your light so shine.

Looking unto Jesus. What about the fowls of the air, the lilies, the grass, the rain, the sunshine. Who cares for and gives them all? Who keeps the lily roots alive and warm under the snow, in the dark? Why are we told to cast all our cares upon him? If we believe on him, shall we learn to trust? How did Jesus talk about bread and stones, a fish and a serpent, to show our Father's kind love. In what words did Jesus teach us to pray? What three precepts about prayer? What promises? For whose sake does our Father hear? In what rule did he teach us to be kind to others. What about our neighbors' faults did he teach by the mote and the beam? If you believe on him, what will you strive to do about the strait gate? Like which of the two builders would you be?

This has hardly included the recitation of the golden texts, and perhaps many of the class have memorized them all. Many questions might be so framed as to be answered by their recital. The assistant teachers might each hear their own subdivision, or they can be reviewed in concert.

Try to get some practical answers as to what in the lessons for the quarter can help them to be truer, better children; to believe on Jesus, to trust him, to pray, to be kind and forgiving. This can be brought out in the precepts and promises contained in some of the verses, and so richly illustrated in the sermon on the Mount; for older classes a valuable study, for the little ones to be very briefly given from the golden texts of lessons 10 and 11.

Tell of the sure promises to be meek, the merciful; the pure, the peacemakers, and close with the Beatitudes in responses, or as you have been accustomed to have them repeated.—*Faith Latimer, in S. S. Times.*

The Points of the Law.

Detroit Free Press.

"You see, boss, dar's a nigger libin' up my way who orter to be tooken car' of," said an old darkey to the captain at the Central Station. "What's he been doing now?" "Wasl, sah, las' Fall I lent him my ax, an' when I wanted it back he braced right up an' tole me dat possession was nine pints o' law, an' refused to gib it up." "Yes." "Wasl, de odder day I sent de ole woman ober an' she borrowed his buck-saw, an' when Jul u cum for it I tole him jist like he answered me, an' stood on my dignity." "Well?" "I had nine pints o' law, didn't I?" "Yes." "And how many pints am de law composed of?" "I don't know exactly." "Wasl, dat's what bodders me, for dat nigger saw dem nine pints, shet up dis lef' eye for me, pitched de ole woman ober a bar'l an' walked off with his saw an' my snow-shovel to boot! If I had nine pints he mus' hev had ober 20, an' den he didn't half let himself out!"

Too Thin.

Chicago Journal.

An Hibernian citizen of thin build was telling about a small robbery at the Central Station this morning. He described one of his assailants by saying that he was thin.

"Well what else was there about him?" asked the clerk.

"Well, he was thin,"

"How thin?"

"Well," said the man, "Oston Dyle is thin, and I am thin; but, begar, he was thinner than both of us put together!"

PIRACY UPON PRINTERS.

Combinations of Type Founders and Paper-Makers.

George W. Peck, of the Milwaukee *Sun*, and President of the Wisconsin Editors' and Publishers' Association, memorializes Congress on the subject of the paper-makers' steal as follows:

"OFFICE OF PRESIDENT OF WISCONSIN EDITORS' AND PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION, MILWAUKEE, Feb. 20, 1880.—TO SENATORS AND MEMBERS OF CONGRESS: It becomes my painful official duty to address you a few lines, and if you will pay attention and allow the ideas herein advanced to gently enter your several systems without the aid of a surgical operation or a shot-gun, it will be a cussed sight more than we have a right to expect. At the Annual meeting of the Wisconsin Editors' and Publishers' Association, held last June at Oshkosh, after the members had been formally admitted to the insane asylum, they passed the following whereases and resolutions, between free lunches and picnics, and made me the humble instrument of torture to bring the aforesaid whereases and resolutions to your attention:

WHEREAS, That the foundaries of the United States have formed a combination for the purpose of imposing such terms and regulations as they choose upon trade; and

WHEREAS, They have been and are using the organization to the great disadvantage and injury of their patrons, the printers and publishers of the country; and,

WHEREAS, The ordinary and permanent difficulties in the way of obtaining type from foreign countries are such as to afford ample protection to American type foundaries without the addition of a safeguard of a tariff; therefore,

Resolved, That the just interest of the printers and publishers of the United States require that the tariff on type metal and type be removed.

Resolved, That the Representatives in Wisconsin in Congress are urgently requested to use their influence and efforts to secure a speedy abolition of such tariff.

"Now that you have read the resolutions, it is a supposable case that you will feel that your next duty is to throw them into the waste basket. In the name of forty million people, be the same more or less, I ask you not to lose you cud, but ruminate, as it were, and think over the highway robbery that is being practiced upon your unsophisticated constituents by the type founders, who are foundering the newspapers. As it is now they stand in the entrance of the editorial sanctum and take the money that comes in on subscription, and only allow the publisher the cord wood and farm produce. By the protection your alleged honorable body affords them, in the way of tariff, they grapple the throat of every newspaper in America, and say "Keno," while the newspapers publishers can only return his chips to the dealer and say "O, hell!" Every article that is used by a newspaper man, except second-hand ulster covercoats and livery, is protected by the tariff that makes the chills run up his spine.

"Another thing that the Association did not pass any resolution about, but which they probably will at the next meeting, if there is enough of them left outside of the poor-house to meet, before they meet on that beautiful shore, is the recent action of the manufacturers of paper, who are endeavoring to screw down the lid of the newspaper coffin which the type founders are preparing for the grave. In the last three months, by their own sweet will, they have run the price of paper up almost 100 per cent. There is nothing to prevent them from doing it, as foreign manufactured paper is kept out of the country by the tariff. Every article that goes into the construction of rag paper, except basswood, sweat and water, has a tariff on it. The soda, the assafœtida and blue mass, or whatever is used to deodorize undershirts and cast off drawers so that they will smell good in a newspaper, has a corn on it in the shape of a tariff, so that the paper-manufacturing three card-monte chaps have an excuse to bleed newspapets to the last drop. What the newspapers want, and they believe it is not an unreasonable demand, is the removal of the tariff on type, on rags, on paper, and on all chemicals used in the manufacture of paper. In a tariff on rags (if there is no tariff on rags you better put one on, unless you remove the tariff on the rest of the stuff; if a tariff is a good thing you can't have too much of it), for instance, whom do you protect? Nobody but guttersnipe rag-pickers and old maids who save up rags to buy snuff, and tin peddlers who trade tin dippers and skimmers occasionally for a flour sack full of bad smelling rags. Are the rag pickers and old maids your principal constituents?

"The newspapers of the country believe that they are entitled to some consideration at your hands. They are in many instances the instruments through which many of you have attained the positions you now hold, and they have not not much of anything from you except patent office reports and agricultural documents. They have set up nights for you and done dirty work that may bar them out of all participation in the chariot races in the golden streets of the New Jerusalem, and now they demand that you protect them from the ravages of the type-founding and paper making grasshoppers, before it is everlastingly too late.

"Not being one of the 'd—d literary fellers' so touchingly alluded to by the great Senator Simon Cameron, this epistle to you Corinthians may be a little raw, and not as polished as it should be, but it tries to represent the feelings of the newspaper men of Wisconsin in language that the wayfaring man, though a diabolical idiot, can understand, and it means business. The newspapers are desperate, and, while they don't want to go on the war-path, they feel that they have been ravished about enough by the different tribes of beneficiaries of the Government. If you great men will pass a bill to give us relief you will strike it rich, and don't you forget it. Yours about mad enough,

"GEORGE W. PECK,
"President Wisconsin Editors' and Publishers' Association."

Patrick's Experience.

Boston Transcript.

Patrick's Experience with the Elevator—Sez I, "Iz Misther Shmith in, surr?" Sez the man with the soger cap. "Will yez stip in?" So I stips in till the closet, and all of a sudden he pulls a rope, and, a's the trooth I'z tellin' yez, the walls of the building begin runnin down cellar as though the divil was afther them. "Holy murther!" sez I, "what'll become of bridget and childer which was left below there?" Sez the soger-cap man, "Be dizy, surr; they'll be all right when yez come down." "Come down is it?" sez I; "and is it no closet at all, but a hathen sh balloon that yez got me in?" And with that the walls stopped stock still, and he opened the door, and there I was and the roof just over me head! And that was phat saved me from gittin' up to the hivins in'arly!"

HOP BITTERS.

VALUABLE TRUTHS.

If you are suffering from ... or anguishing pain in any part of the system, Hop Bitters will Cure You.

If you are a mother ... and have overtaxed your self with your household duties, Hop Bitters will Restore You ... If you are a man of business, brain or literary, toiling over your midnight work, Hop Bitters will Strengthen You.

If you are young, and suffering from any indiscretion or secret habit, Hop Bitters will Relieve You.

If you are in the workshop, at the desk, anywhere, and feel tired, nervous, debilitated, or craving stimulus, Hop Bitters will give you What You Need.

Hop Bitters is the sweetest, purest and best ... Ask Children.

One Hop Pad for Stomach, Liver and Kidneys is superior to all others. Cures by absorption. It is perfect. D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.

Above sold by druggists. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y.

This cut shows MAHER & GROSH'S, Monroe street, Toledo, Ohio, extra heavy two-blade Knife, made for Farmers or Mechanics who have need of an extra good knife. Blades are hand-forged from razor-steel, and we will mail one free any boy that are soft or flawy. Price by mail postage paid, 75 cts. Same knife 3 blade, 85 cts. Our nine dium 2-blade knife, 50c. Boys' 2-blade 25c. Pruner, oil-tempered, oil-tempered, every blade tested, $1.00. Budding do 25 cts. Circulars free. Discount to Dealers.

GILT-EDGE BUTTER MAKER

This powder makes "Gilt-Edge" Butter the year round. Common-sense and the Science of Chemistry applied to Butter making. July, August and Winter Butter made equal to the best June product. Increases product 6 per cent. Improves quality at least 20 per cent. Reduces labor of churning once half. Prevents Butter becoming rancid. Improves market value 3 to 5 cents a pound. Guaranteed free from all injurious ingredients. Gives a nice Golden Color the year round. 25 cents' worth will produce $3.00 in increase of product and market value. Can you make a better investment? Beware of imitations. Genuine sold only in boxes with trade-mark of dairy-maid, together with words "GILT-EDGE BUTTER MAKER" printed on each package. Powder sold by Grocers and General Store-keepers. Ask your dealer for our book "Hints to Butter-Makers," or send stamp to us for it. Small size, ¼ lb., at 25 cents; Large size, 2¼ lbs., $1.00. Great saving by buying the larger size.

Address, BUTTER IMPROVEMENT CO., Prop'rs,
[Trade-mark "Butter Maker" Registered.] BUFFALO, N. Y.

Col. Solon's Cistern Water.

From the Daily Derrick.

"I've bin a workin' like all possessed to-day," said Col. Solon last evening, as he borrowed a pipe from the local editor.

"So? what you been doing?"

"My wife, ye see, has the rheumatics, an' 'twas wash day, so she sez to me, sez she, Solomon, the water in the cistern is out, an' I can't wash without cistern water, an' my rheumatics is so bad that I can't fetch it. Sufishently profundi ceded, sez I. Sally, I'll bring the water. An' I brought 25 pails full of water from my nabor's well an' poured into that cistern, an' then I pumped every blamed drop out for the washin'. Mitey hard work."

"Why in the name of common sense didn't you put the water in the tubs instead of turning it into the cistern, and then pumping it out again?" said the editor.

"Coz," said the Colonel, bristling up, "coz in the name of common sense, she had to have cistern water to wash with, yer darned fool."

"There are 17 and a half men to every female in the Territory of Dakota." "Well," said Miss Jones, spinster, when she read the above item, "if girls knew what I know, they'd take that half man rather than none at all."—*Oil City Derrick.*

INVESTMENTS.

$10 TO $1,000 Invested in Wall-st Stocks makes fortunes every month. Books sent free explaining everything. Address, BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 17 Wall street, New York.

Authorized by the Commonwealth of Kentucky and Fairest in the World.

—18th—

Popular Monthly Drawing of the

COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION CO.,

AT MACAULEY'S THEATRE,

In the City of Louisville, on

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1880.

THESE DRAWINGS, AUTHORIZED BY ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE OF 1869, AND SANCTIONED BY ALL THE COURTS OF KENTUCKY, OCCUR REGULARLY ON THE LAST DAY OF EVERY MONTH, SINCE THEY COMMENCED, and are supervised by prominent citizens of the State.

The Management call attention to the grand opportunity presented of obtaining for only $2, any of the FOLLOWING PRIZES:

1 Prize	$30,000	100 Prizes, $100 each,	$10,000
1 Prize	10,000	200 Prizes, 50 each,	10,000
1 Prize	5,000	500 Prizes, 20 each,	10,000
		1000 Prizes, 10 each,	10,000
20 Prizes, $1,000 each,	$20,000		
20 Prizes, 500 each,	10,000		
9 Prizes, $300 each,	Approximation Prizes		$2,700
9 Prizes, 200 each,	"	"	1,800
9 Prizes, 100 each,	"	"	900
1,930 Prizes,			$112,400

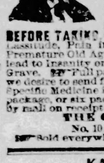
Whole Tickets, $2. Half Tickets, $1.
27 Tickets, $50. 55 Tickets, $100.

All applications for club rates should be made to the home office.

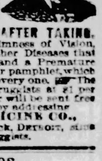
Full list of drawing published in Louisville Courier-Journal and New York Herald, and mailed to all ticket-holders. Send all orders by money or bank draft in letter, or by express. Orders of $5 and upwards, by express, can be sent at our expense. Address R. M. BOARDMAN, Courier-Journal Building, Louisville, Ky., or at No. 163 Broadway, New York.

GRAY'S MEDICINE.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.



TRADE MARK The Great Rest Remedy. An unfailing cure for seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency and all Diseases that follow, as a sequence of Self Abuse; as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other Diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption and a Premature Grave. Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.



TRADE MARK

BEFORE TAKING AFTER TAKING.

Each package contains one month's treatment, which is sold by druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money. Address and make Postal Note payable to

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No. 10 Mechanics Block, DETROIT,

THE WEEKLY BLADE

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Pubrs.

TOLEDO, O THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1880.

THE TOLEDO BLADE.

Terms—Postage Paid:

Single copy, per year, $2.00, and at the same rate for a shorter time. Clubs of five, per year $1.75 each. Clubs of ten and over, $1.65 each.

SPECIMEN COPIES—Sent free to any address. Send for one, and at the same time give us the addresses of a dozen or so of your friends at as many different Postoffices, to whom we will send copies free and postage paid. Send for our Special Instructions to Agents. Address, THE BLADE,

TOLEDO, OHIO.

Circulation this week, 70,062

After a lawyer makes his statement in court as to what he expects to show, he brings forth his witnesses to substantiate his assertions. The BLADE makes a statement at the head of these columns as to its circulation, and now begs leave to refer to its witnesses. Their names and address are to be found in our advertising columns, and the list includes some of the largest, most responsible and most intelligent advertisers in the country. They are men who make advertising a study, who look upon it as an investment for profit, and not as a superfluous expense, and they no more permit themselves to expend money idly and aimlessly than they would throw it in the gutter. The presence of their advertisements in our columns is the best possible evidence that they have examined the BLADE'S claims to a large circulation, and that they are satisfied such claims are correct. We cannot afford any better proof of the value of our advertising columns than our advertisers themselves. The other side may take the witnesses.

MR. RANDALL expresses the belief that Congress can adjourn by May 15.

MR. WEAVER has as much trouble in "getting recognized" as the late so-called Southern Confederacy.

CINCINNATI *Commercial*: It was a nicecerly breeze that carried DON CAMERON into a relationship with Sec. SHERMAN.

BALTIMORE gets over a half-million for the purchase of a site for the Postoffice. Real estate in Baltimore looms in consequence.

IT is announced—as if by authority—that THURMAN is to receive a complimentary vote in the Cincinnati Convention and then be dropt.

URANIUM, which is worth $1,000 per ton, has been discovered in Sacramento California. It has never before been found in this country.

THE New York *Tribune* reports as a result of considerable careful interview ing that there is no intention of a general strike among the working men of that city as has been asserted.

ACCORDING to the New York papers, Mr. TILDEN is engaged in a still hunt for the Presidency. There are also a number of Democrats outside of New York who take a lively interest in Mr. TILDEN'S till hunt.

THERE is no book on our list which has found so generally satisfactory as our new edition of JOSEPHUS. We sent it to any address on receipt of only $2 or with the BLADE one year for $3 25. It is a fine, large octavo edition of of 1,132 pages, and the large, clear type delight the eye of every one who has to read by an ordinary light.

AN OLD woman recently died in tenement rooms in New York City, who, after her death, was found to be the possessor of property worth between $300,000 and $400,000. She had made it in shrewd real estate speculation, but had continued to live in the frugal manner to which she was accustomed. Her rooms were small and poorly furnished. She left a will dividing her property among friends and relatives.

PEOPLE in Washington claim that it is becoming the most unsafe City in the United States to live in. The streets are filled with idle black vagabonds who come forth at night to watch their opportunity to commit crime. The police force is extremely small, the length of the beat of one of these preservers of the peace being something enormous. During the past Winter many terrible outrages have been committed, and the perpetrators have either been undiscovered or remain unpunished. This is a bad state of things in the Capital City of the country.

A BILL has been lately introduced into the New York Legislature to dissolve the treaty with the Onondaga Indians, located on a reservation 12 miles south of Syracuse. This is in consequence of the representations of Bishop HUNTINGTON and others that the reservation was nothing but a "sink-hole of licentiousness, where white and red men held high carnival." No reform of the Indians is possible under existing conditions, nor can they be in any degree civilized. The place is a perfect blot upon the State, and its residents are sinking lower and lower in degradation with each year that passes.

AFTER all they don't manage things in England so much better than we do. It was proposed that the Government buy out all the water companies in London. As soon as the schemes got well under way the stock of the companies doubled. The total value of the stocks last August was fixed at $85,000,000, but they are held at $150,000,000. The result is a general row.

The press, which generally hesitated at first, now denounce the scheme. The Ministerial organs, even, condemn it. The *Standard* says: "The evidence is unanswerable that the Government is squandering the public money." Even the *Daily Telegraph* takes the side of virtue, and says the measure, unless modified, must be abandoned. The strong opposition which has been organized alarms the speculators. There are numerous shareholders among the members of Parliament, especially in the Liberal ranks, but a full inquiry is to be demanded, although the proposal is certain to meet with determined resistance.

CURRENT EVENTS.

The past week in Congress has served mainly to exemplify the masterly policy of inactivity adopted by the Democratic party. So far as the public business is concerned nothing of importance has been accomplished. The appropriation bills remain untouched, and the Marshals deficiency bill still lies in the hands of the Appropriations Committee. The only pretext for not giving it attention is that the "immediate deficiency bill" must first be disposed of. On Thursday last a force of nearly one thousand employes in the Government printing office were suspended because the appropriation for public printing was nearly exhausted and Congress has failed to take any action on the deficiency appropriation. The public printer is prohibited by law from contracting debts in advance of appropriations, and hence the public work must be neglected, and hundreds of people suffer without fault of their own.

The disposition of the House Ways and Means Committee toward propositions to modify the tariff laws seems to indicate indicate that nothing will be done in that direction this session. Bills to change the duties on sugars and steel rails were rejected by a vote of seven to six in the Committee, and a subsequent motion to postpone indefinitely all further consideration of the sugar question was postponed by the same vote. The Secretary of the Treasury has seriously disarranged the plans of the sugar importers by testing the sugar by the polariscope, a scientific instrument used for the purpose, practically ignoring the previous "color" test, which had been used to determine the amount of duty to be levied.

SEC. SHERMAN complains, in a recent cabinet meeting, that he is seriously embarrassed by the continued increase in the Treasury, of silver coin, owing to the convenience of silver certificates, which are invariably preferred, and which unlike gold certificates, the Secretary or his Assistant, is compelled to issue whether he deems best or not. An instance showing how the Government is being embarrassed by the silver certificates was given, which was to the effect that a person desiring to transport gold from San Francisco to New York would apply to the Assistant Treasurer at the former City for a stated amount of silver dollars in exchange for a like amount of gold, and upon receiving the silver would demand silver certificates therefor, and by mailing the certificates to New York, he would avoid the cost of transporting the coin.

No debate in Congress for years has attracted the attention, both at Washington and throughout the country, that has characterized the speech of Gen. LOGAN on the PORTER case. Gen. LOGAN occupied the attention of the Senate for four days, beginning on Tuesday and ending on Friday. One of his main points was to prove that PORTER had not sought the pardon of the President, for that would not carry with it any pecuniary reward, and that the pending bill did not seek to annul the sentence of the court martial; but was virtually nothing but a measure for appropriating $60,000 as a gift. He charged PORTER with appealing to the country for a restoration of his wounded honor, while he held his hands behind him and offered to salve it over with a money compensation. The entire speech was one of the most powerful and effective ever delivered in the Senate, and many members of the House were attracted by it from their regular places into the Senate hall. It is very doubtful whether the Democracy, who have chosen to make the PORTER case a party measure, can recover from the blow which has been dealt the bill by Gen. LOGAN.

IT is announced that an agreement has been reached between the Treasury officers and Western importers by which a bill will shortly be presented to the Ways and Means Committee. The new bill will permit the immediate transportation of express packages under seal without breaking bulk. This is a provision of general interest and was added at the instance of the express companies, whose views are said to have been shared and sustained by the Treasury Department. The bill also provides for the transportation of imported pig iron, scrap iron, etc, on platform cars. The loaded cars are to be weighed at the port of entry. Duties are to be paid on the same weight at the port of destination.

THE House Committee on Manufactures have agreed to report favorably on Mr. BEALE'S bill to regulate the manufacture and sale of articles of human food and drink, a step in the right direction. A bill has also been reported in the House making the department of Agriculture an executive department, and its head a member of the Cabinet.

It is understood that at a meeting of Mr. TILDEN'S friends held in New York a few days since, the declaration was made by that gentleman that he would undoubtedly be a candidate for the Democratic nomination. His friends, it is claimed, were desirous of an immediate and positive decision in order that they, in the event of his withdrawal they might arrange to support some other candidate. This announcement contains nothing new or startling, but is merely an official confirmation of what has been generally understood—that Mr. TILDEN has a death grip upon the Democratic party, and that he does not propose to relinquish it so long as there remains a ghost of a chance for his nomination.

THE Young Men's Republican Convention held in Boston on the 6th inst., adopted a platform declaring adhesion to the Republican party, but that the convention would strenuously oppose the nomination of either ULYSSES S. GRANT or JAMES G. BLAINE. Vigorous efforts were made to strike out these names singly and together, but failed to carry. The Convention endorsed the action of the Independent Republicans of New York, and the National Republican Committee of Philadelphia, but made no allusion to SHERMAN.

A terrible storm swept over Central Indiana and Northern Ohio on the night of March 4. At Cleveland one man was killed and several seriously injured; at Toledo, two men were killed by falling buildings. The wind at the latter place, for a short time, blew at the rate of 72 miles per hour.

THEODORE THOMAS, the well-known musician, has resigned his position at the head of the Cincinnati Musical College, which position he accepted about 18 months since, at a salary of $10,000 per year. The reasons for this course are alleged to be interference from the business management, and a failure of the Directors to carry on reforms which Mr THOMAS believed essential to success.

SOUTHERN DEMOCRACY AND THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The New Orleans *Deutsche Zeitung*, a German Democratic organ, makes the following singular open-hearted declarations, which the Northern people would do well to consider:

"It is of no importance at all whether this or that Republican is popular in the South or not, and whether one Republican may be able to get a larger popular vote than another. And if even the name of our Savior JESUS CHRIST should adorn the head of the Republican Presidential ticket, and if, moreover, an undoubted majority of the citizens, without distinction of race or color, should vote for that Republican ticket, it, nevertheless, would not receive a single one of the 138 electoral votes of the South! * * * * A glance into any paper issued in the South, or a review of the occurrences at the elections or the last three years in all the Southern States will show that no Republican candidate for the Presidency, whatever be his name, can receive the electoral vote of even a single Southern State, even if the Republican electoral ticket should receive an undoubted majority in one State or the other. For in the South, you know, they indulge in an election practice quite different from that in the West or North.

The Democratic party in this Presidential election year will fight the last battle for its existence. Its highest trump is the solid electoral vote of the South, lacking only 47 votes from the North to play the reins of National power into the hands of the Democracy. If it should be beaten in that electoral contest, the 138 electoral votes of the South will be virtually useless to it in the future Presidential elections. Then the Republicans West and Northwest will have gained such a preponderance of Congressional seats and electoral votes in consequence of the new census, that the Democratic party will find itself forever in a hopeless minority.

And do you think it possible that the engineers of the Democratic party, South or North, would not play out that trump card, the solid electoral vote of the South; in this year, but give it up? Not if they can help it. Only imagine what is at stake for the leading Democratic politicians in the South alone. They will of course, gladly leave to their Northern party comrades the Presidency, the Cabinet, the principal diplomatic and Consular offices—if only the patronage of the Federal Government in the South be given to the Southern Senators and Representatives. Only think of the many fat places in the custom houses of New Orleans, Galveston, Mobile, Savannah, Charleston, Wilmington, Norfolk and so forth, and how many hundreds of hungry patriots have for years extended their long fingers after them!

And the possible realization of such hopes by the election of a Democratic President should be allowed to be prevented by a popular vote, by a majority of the people's votes for a popular Republican in one, two or three Southern States? Ridiculous, forsooth! For what purpose should "we" have the control of the whole machinery of the registration of voters, of the ballot-boxes and of the counting of the ballots, if "we" were not to utilize it for "ourselves," especially in this year's Presidential election, where the whole "pot" is at stake (wa's um die Wurst geht?").

Can it be doubted that the above defiantly frank announcement of a Southern organ expresses the real object and purpose of the Southern Democracy? If not, let the honest North answer it by a solid vote for a Republican candidate who can unite the Northern Republicans.

"ABOUT GRANT."

LEE & SHEPARD, Boston, have issued a book under the above title, bearing the name, as author, of JOHN L. SWIFT. It is a neat volume of some 250 pages, and is full of matteer of interest to all who either love or hate the great soldier and statesman.

Gen. SWIFT, the author, is a well-known Boston Republican. No man in Massachusetts has been more consistent in his devotion to the Republican party, and very few if any, have done more or better work for the party. He is a Republican who believes in the principles of the party and never apologizes for them. A man of convictions, a magnificent orator a man thoroughly devoted to whatever he believes in, and with rare power either for attack or defense, whatever Gen SWIFT says is worthy of attention, and where he is known it always recieves it.

Gen. SWIFT'S book is a summing-up of the reasons given by Gen. GRANT'S friends for his re nomination to the Presidency, with a great many reasons which the other friends of Gen. GRANT have not advanced. It is not a campaign document, nor yet a book issued solely with the view of advancing the interests of an individual, but it embraces the philosophy of the times, and suggests what, in the author's opinion the country needs and must have for its own good and safety.

It is unnecessary to say that Gen. SWIFT is an ardent admirer of Gen. GRANT, which admiration does not come from blind hero-worship, but from a careful study of the man. He also holds that the country is to day in a peculiarly dangerous position, and that its safety demands at its head just such a man as he believes Gen. GRANT to be. It is not merely an adulatory biography of GRANT—it is an analysis. It reviews his services in the field, his first and second administrations, showing the motives that actuated him, and the results that followed, and from all this he draws the conclusion that the nomination of Gen. Grant is a necessity, and one which the convention in Chicago will recognize and the people will ratify at the polls in November.

The book is notably well-written, and is, for style, pleasant reading as it is, for facts and logic, useful. It has created a positive sensation in the East, and will have a wide spread circulation over the entire country.

SERIOUS trouble seems to be imminent in regard to the proposed raid into the Indian Territory. At the meeting in Kansas City night before last the United States District Attorney was greeted with jeers and revilings which continued all through his reading of the proclamation warning people against any attempt to settle in that Territory. While ruffianism seems rampant, and it is time that the Government made some settlement of the question.

"NASBY."

Mr. NASBY has written an account of a meeting of the Democracy of the Corners, called for the purpose of expressing their preferences. Inasmuch as Mr. NASBY owns the entire Corners, and as he is to be a delegate, the meeting was unanimous for TILDEN, for obvious reasons. The letter will appear next week.

AN EASY WAY TO MAKE MONEY.

Nashville proposes to have a little time of her own. Just a hundred years ago on the 24th of next April, the Nashville municipal machinery was first set in motion, and ever since that day her officials have been drawing their monthly pay with the most laudable regularity. Naturally enough there arises a sort of feeling of satisfaction over duty performed and conquests won, and it is proposed to celebrate this centennial occasion in an appropriate manner. Among the other exercises will be the reading of a poem, or rather an "Ode" to the City of Nashville, her heirs and assigns, the same to be selected from such productions as may be submitted to the Committee duly appointed and authorized to pass upon them. The contest is a "free for all," (Michigan barred), distance one hundred lines, no entrance fee, purse $100, pools not allowed. All entries will be closed on the 1st of April next, and after this date the various steeds will be examined by the judges, put through their paces, and the award made upon a general consideration of form, style, speed and staying qualities.

Here is a chance for the owners of animals of the breed known as the Pegasus to win a little money and a good deal of glory in a very cheap way. We could name at least a hundred poets (many of them subscribers of the BLADE) who could take prize just as easy as not, if they only would. We hope they will all set to work earnestly, vigorously and cheerfully and show Nashville what the people of the North can do if they have a mind to try. There are also five or six hundred others whom we don't know that could do equally well. We hope these also will take hold cheerfully and prepare something that, to meet the requirements of the committee, may be either read, recited, sung in chorus, or simply carried around in the pocket for the private perusal of such friends as may fall into the holder's clutches. All that we ask in this matter is a little active, punctual unanimity throughout the North, and we feel sure that our poets will furnish such a stock of first class material to Prof. DODD, D. D., Pres. BLACKIE, M. D., Ph D., and Mrs. ex Pres. POLK as will enable them to hold a centennial every day in the year for the next 200 years, if they be so minded.

THE MUSICAL WRANGLE AT CINCINNATI.

It is undoubtedly the fact that musical organizations are always inharmonious; there are discords in the melodies, bells that jangle out of time and trouble generally. Sooner or later the sweet concord of sounds is broken up entirely, and the organization, unless it has extraordinary vitality, goes to pieces.

The Musical College of Cincinnati opened with such a flourish of trumpets under the Directorship of THEODORE THOMAS, has proved no exception to the rule. War has been raging for some months, undeclared it is true, but none the less bitter, and it has culminated in the resignation of both Mr. THOMAS as the President, Mr. NICHOLS, of the positions. The former has been accepted by the Board of Directors, the latter refused, whereupon there is a tempest in the self styled Athens of America, and a considerable discussion of the matter all over the country.

Even after wading through all of the published letters, and interviews with the principals concerned, it is difficult to understand who is the most to blame. The sympathy of the outside public appears to be with Mr. THOMAS, while the Board of Directors emphatically sustain Mr. NICHOLS. The reason for this difference, it is claimed by the *Enquirer*, is at people generally, dazzled by the *prestige* of Mr. THOMAS, thinking of him only as the brilliant musical conductor, do not consider the wearisome details of establishing a College of Music, the burden of which has been sustained by Mr. NICHOLS.

The difficulty seems to have arisen out of the impossibility of the two men looking at the conduct of the college in the same light. Mr. THOMAS worships his art. His ideal of what such an institution should be is the very highest possible. He desires the methods to be as pure as those used in any Conservatories in the world, the examinations to be as rigid, the requirements as great. In short, it is not popularity at which he aims, but real, thorough art work, and he is utterly intolerant of anything short of this. Doubtless, too, he has a large share of that nervous egotism possessed by all musicians. Mr. NICHOLS, on the contrary, while he desires above all things to make the College a success and faithfully labors to that end, has an eye to its revenues, and to keep them equal to the demand, does not think it necessary to be as rigid, nor to bar out any who come for instruction, whether they desire to remain a month or a year. His standard is much lower, and the difference is what might be expected between a business man and an artist. The founders of the College and Mr. THOMAS do not seem to have had a very clear comprehension of each others' ideas when they came together.

Whether the upshot of the affair will be the withdrawal of Mr. THOMAS from Cincinnati or not remains to be seen. It is now suggested that his friends buy the College stock, in order to give him the entire responsibility. Some of the Directors say if they will thus testify their confidence in the great musician, the opportunity is now afforded, and THEODORE THOMAS can stay in Cincinnati upon his own terms, and uninstructed by anybody, can make the College what he pleases. It is one thing, however, to talk about this plan and another to carry it out.

THE St. Gothard tunnel, which has just been completed, has been seven and a half years in building, and is the longest in the world, it being nine miles from end to end.

PHYSICIANS have found that coffee has some medicinal qualities, it being a cure for typhoid fever. A French physician demonstrates that its action is prompt, decisive and beneficial. Now all lovers of the delicious beverage will discover symptoms of typhoid when the wheels of life drag slowly this Spring.

PROGRESS IN CHEAP POSTAGE.

We are on the eve of another forward movement in cheap postage. People who do not get out of the way are in danger of being run over. Postmaster-General KEY shows a disposition to remain on the track, notwithstanding some very ominous warnings. Therefore Postmaster General KEY had better take care.

The United States in making rates for the transportation of mail matter, followed slowly, but inevitably in the footsteps of England, under HILL. It has not been so long as to be out of the recollection of comparatively young men, since the postage on a letter from "the States" to California was 10 cents, when the uniform three cent rate was established everywhere else. Since that distinction was abolished, other reforms, improvements and conveniences have followed till our postal system has no superior in the world. The railway postoffice is only a little more than 10 years old, the one cent postal card is much younger than that, and the progress of the entire system since the close of the late war is marked by continuous improvement, and numberless conveniences. But there is no reason why the improvements in the service should not continue, and people who are generally at the basis of governmental enterprises in this country have never shown any dissatisfaction at any outlay which had such improvement in view. Indeed, to go further than this, there is no expenditure for State purposes which the public more cheerfully endorses than that for the postal service.

It was in recognition of this progressive spirit that the new postal law adopted by Congress in March last liberalized the restrictions pertaining to the use of the mails and provided for additional conveniences, which were designed to heighten the general efficiency of the mail service. Of the latter were the reply, or double postal card, for some time in successful use in Germany and other foreign countries, and a combined letter sheet and envelope, to be sold like the card for two cents, the cost in each case to include the postage. Both these additions to our postal facilities are needed, both should be placed at the disposal of the people who are willing to pay for them. Conceding for the sake of argument that they might temporarily impose an additional expense rather than prove a source of revenue, the indirect benefits to business and public intercourse would more than compensate for the added outlay.

This is substantially the view which Congress, as well as the public, takes of the matter, and the fact that the Postmaster General has failed to take any steps toward carrying out the provisions of the law in these respects has recently provoked a resolution of inquiry in the House of Representatives, asking Mr. KEY for an explanation. His reply in substance is that he doesn't adopt the conveniences specified because he has not deemed it advisable, and because the law as passed contains restrictions which prevent him from availing himself of anybodys intellect or ideas outside of the department. As for his individual views, the Postmaster General might safely leave the matter to the public to decide, and if the law does not allow him to accomplish what is desired in the best manner, it should be so modified that it will. At any rate the country will cheerfully relieve Mr. KEY of responsibility in the matter, provided he will not insist in making himself an obstruction to postal improvement, or in holding back the system from its present place at the head of the civilized nations of the world.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION.

Of all the put up jobs to use the people's money, there is none more open and bare faced than that of the Mississippi River Commission. After spending a quarter of a million dollars in sailing down the Father of Waters, taking a cursory view of the banks and landing now and then where the members would be in no danger of soiling their patent leather pumps, their foregone conclusion, fully decided upon before they left Washington, is announced with a flourish of trumpets, and the country is called upon to feel grateful for the astute intellects that have discovered, all things considered, that levees are better for the preservation of navigation than any other system. Capt. COWDON and his plan are set down upon with a vengeance. DAVID DAVIS himself could not have more completely crushed them into nothingness.

It is just what was to be expected. On the Commission was not a representative of the outlet plan. Not one effort was made with a view to ascertaining whether Capt. COWDON was right or wrong in his theory of the true way to improve the river navigation while at the same time the banks were protected from overflow. The recommendation to appropriate the sum of $5,000,000 just to start with, the greater part to be used in patching up the levees, is made as coolly as if there were no other and cheaper method ever proposed. Capt. COWDON'S canal from the river to Lake Borgne, by which his whole plan could be tested, would cost but $250,000, precisely the sum that was used by the Commission in hob-nobbing down the Mississippi to discover where the most millions could be expended to accomplish the least good. It is no wonder that it could not submit "estimates of the final cost of any general system of river improvement." As the Chicago *Tribune* well says, it would be "beyond the scope of mathematical calculation, and would startle the country into a defeat of the entire job." In place of this it gently suggests the modest little sum of $5,000,000 to do some necessary patch work. There is neither rhyme nor reason in the whole report of the Commission, considered in the face of facts.

While Capt. COWDON may be wrong, and his plan not the best to be adopted, two things are certain. His arguments in its favor are strong enough to convince many of the best engineers in the country that he is right, and the sum involved in its trial is so small when compared with what has been spent and is recommended to be expended, that the people had a right to demand that it should, at least, receive a consideration from the Commission. Again the experience of other Nations amply shows that the levee system will, in time, prove an injury to any country through which a river, carrying with it so much debris, runs; and its comparatively short trial here proves that it is an unending source of expense for repairs, to say nothing of the destruction of property involved in the almost continual breaking away of these artificial embankments.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

Since April, 1879, values of every variety of textile fabrics have steadily appreciated, and when certain facts are considered, it does not seem reasonable to suppose that the Dry Goods market will have any less strength in the near future. During the long period of depression the strictest economy was practiced, and when prosperity again dawned upon the country, the necessities of the people were not confined alone to wearing apparel, those especially engaged in the industrial pursuits requiring material and tools essential to carry on their different occupations, which have been supplied from time to time as far as possible, as employment became more plentiful, and that which they produced found a ready market. The increased prosperity of the Nation has not been of sufficient duration to enable consumers to accumulate sufficient money to purchase all needed articles. As money has become more generally diffused among the masses, the demand has become more urgent upon manufacturers, and it is now evident that the next 40 days will develope a more active trade in Dry Goods than has been known for years.

During the years of depression, dating from 1873 to 1879, stocks in the mills ran extremely low, and when the sudden demand in the Spring of 1879 came, it was found impossible to supply orders as required. Manufacturers put every pindle in motion to fill orders, and seeing that the opportunity had arrived to realize profits, instead of running at a loss, as they had been, they placed higher rates upon their products. The call for raw materials stimulated the price of cotton and wool until manufactures of the former have risen 20 to 50 per cent., and of wool either wholly or in part, 25 to 75 per cent. Linen goods have taken a course in strong sympathy with those of cotton and wool. Linens that could be purchased in this market in August last at 35 cents, now readily bring 75 cents, owing largely to the increased price paid producers for the raw material. Jobbers and retailers, as well as consumers, were loth to purchase more than was positively necessary, hoping that a reaction would take place, but as it has now become apparent that the tendency of prices in Dry Goods is toward a higher basis, and as labor is fully employed, producers well paid and money plenty, there seems to be but one opinion prevailing at present, and that is, that a better time to buy will not soon occur. The stocks on hand at the mills are greatly reduced, and importations are not excessive, which leaves no doubt of a strong market for some time to come. As an indication of the light proportion of the manufactured goods on hand at the mills, we append the following from a recent number of the New York *Journal of Commerce:*

"The unsold production at Fall River and Providence to the close of March is 196,900 pieces, which with the stock on hand, gives the supply in sight at those points to that date as 244,900 pieces, against 1,733,500 pieces for the same time last year. The total supply in sight at the above points from February 21 to the end of June, is 1,676,300 pieces, against 4,138,500 pieces for the same time last year, and average of barely 100,000 pieces per week. This is an exhibit the mills can stand, though it is scarcely so satisfactory to consumers of cloths."

While the trade is becoming more extended, it is observable that there is a marked preference for a better quality of fabrics than heretofore, which indicates clearly that obligations contracted during the hard times, have to a great extent, been liquidated, and that the people are better able to buy goods of a more substantial kind than previously.

GAMBETTA.

GAMBETTA, who is one of the greatest among representative Frenchmen, has a remarkable talent for debate, which was noticed very early in his career, and has been a prolific cause of his rapid advancement to the present distinguished position which he holds in the regards of his countrymen. He is most emphatically a leader of men, made so by his shrewd political foresight, his legal acumen, and his powers of oratory. His great aim is to save France from Cæsarism, and to this end he is indefatigable. His services to France have been many and important. In her most perilous hours he has stood firm in his resistance to anything which should shadow her glory. After the capitulation of Paris he was full of despair, but immediately bent all of his energies to the establishment of the Republic.

At present he occupies the responsible position of President of the Chamber of Deputies and is universally regarded as a bold statesman and the representative of the French Democracy. His personal appearance is thus described by a correspondent of the New York *Tribune:*

He is very erect, carries his head in a dignified manner, has a large but well-shaped mouth, beautiful hands, grayish hair, and the left eye bright and full of fire. All his facial characteristics betoken a man of the South. He is of medium height, has a large trunk, broad chest, and moves clumsily. He tends to obeseness, but strives energetically to check this tendency by exercise. Last Winter and Spring he more than once walked from Paris to Versailles in company with friends, and last Summer he was hunting in the environ of Malmaison, while the Paris newspapers had him in London.

A BILL has been introduced into the Senate to establish and maintain a school of forestry at St. Paul, Minn. The Government is to grant 300 sections of land which are to be sold and the proceeds invested in safe stocks at 4 per cent interest. This interest is to be used entirely for the support of the school. The building must be erected by subscription within eight years from the time the grant is made. Tuition is to be free and pupils admitted from all the States.

THE young man who attempted to shoot Gen. MELIKOFF made an unpleasant assertion when, in reply to the question as to his accomplices, he said: "Every third man in St. Petersburg is my accomplice. There are some of them in this room. Gen MELIKOFF, you are surrounded by men who seek your life and although I have failed to day, some of my comrades may succeed to-morrow."

THE defeat of Sens. KERNAN and RANDOLPH in their tilt with LOGAN over the FITZ JOHN PORTER matter is admitted even by their friends. LOGAN prepared himself for the discussion with unusual care, and he had the advantage over them that a man always has who is master of his subject.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

The Record of State Conventions.

We design to make this column a permanent and convenient record of the progress of the Presidential contest in the States, showing the action of the Conventions of both parties. It will contain a continuous summary of the work of Conventions already held, and the dates of those to be held in the future as fast as they are made known, with the vote allowed each State in the Nations Convention. It will thus afford a compact, ready reference, for ascertaining the status of all the leading candidates at any time prior to the National Convention.

Republican Conventions.

National Convention called to meet at Chicago, June 2. Whole number of votes, 756; necessary to a choice, 379.

PENNSYLVANIA—58 VOTES.

Convention held at Harrisburg, Wednesday, February 4th. The delegates instructed by vote of 133 to 113 to support Grant for President and cast the vote of the delegation as a unit on all questions.

NEW YORK—70 VOTES.

Convention held at Utica February 25. Delegates instructed to vote as a unit for Grant.

VERMONT—10 VOTES.

State Convention of February 25 adopted resolutions instructing the delegates to support Edmunds.

INDIANA—30 VOTES.

Conventions held in the congressional districts for selection of delegates February 25. State nearly solid for Blaine as first choice, with Washburne or Sherman second.

ILLINOIS—42 VOTES.

Convention called to meet at Springfield May 19.

RHODE ISLAND—6 VOTES.

State Convention at Providence, March 10.

NORTH CAROLINA—30 VOTES.

Republican State Committee met January 29th, and selected four delegates at large to the Chicago Convention.

CONNECTICUT—12 VOTES.

Convention to be held at Hartford, April 7.

MASSACHUSETTS—36 VOTES.

Convention called to meet at Worcester April 15th.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—2 VOTES.

Convention held at Washington February 7th, appointed two delegates, one supporting Grant, the other Blaine.

TENNESSEE—24 VOTES.

Convention meets at Memphis May 5th.

KANSAS—10 VOTES.

Convention to be held at Topeka, March 31st.

MICHIGAN—22 VOTES.

Convention called to meet at Detroit, May 12.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—10 VOTES.

Convention called for May 5th, at Concord.

FLORIDA—8 VOTES.

State Convention to be held at Gainesville May 12.

Democratic Conventions.

National Convention to be held at Cincinnati, June 23d. Whole number of votes, 756; necessary to a choice, 504.

The States are requested to instruct their delegates as to the desirability of continuing the two-thirds rule.

ALABAMA—20 VOTES.

The State Convention called to meet June 2d.

IOWA—22 VOTES.

State Convention to be held at Burlington, April 7.

National Conventions.

National Convention to be held at Chicago, June 4th.

Preyor-Pomeroy Convention, held at St. Louis, March 4th.

FABULOUS WEALTH.

Claimants for a Virginia Estate Valued at $5,000,000—Singular Will of an Eccentric Englishman.

Special to the Cincinnati Commercial.

GREENFIELD, O., March 2.—It is a fact not generally known that within the boundaries of this county, Highland, and the adjoining one, Brown, there are persons rightful heirs to property in this country valued at over $5,000,000, which will be seen by the following account, as told us this afternoon by Rev. E. Cumberland, pastor of the A. M. E. Church at this place, and one of the claimants. His account is devoid of all romance and general nonsense, and from it we glean the following:

Along about 1780 one Samuel Guist, esq., now spelled Gest, a wealthy resident of London, came to this country and settled in Virginia, and bought many thousand acres of land. These lands are now in what is called Hanover and Amherst Counties together with the Dismal Swamp, and include the finest, richest and best cultivated farms in this region. But in February, 1816, Mr. Guist was gathered to his fathers, leaving a will wherein it was explicitly stipulated that all his slaves, between 200 and 300, were to have their freedom, and all his lands and personal property in the United States, they and their heirs forever. They were also to live on it, have a church, school house and teacher, to whom was to be paid $50, about $250 per year. Agents, or trustees were also appointed to look after the estates, etc., to whom was to be paid a stated salary. One of the express conditions of the will was that these slaves should never be removed from the lands; but a few years after the death of Mr. Guist the whole colony was sent to Ohio, where the trustees had bought land, which was in direct violation of the orders of the will. By some legal hocuspocus the Legislature of Virginia passed a special act legalizing this move (at least that is what was told the freedmen by the agents), but all endeavors to find this act on the statutes are futile; none can be found.

Furthermore, these heirs have never received the last benefit from the estate, such as a minister, school teacher, and the rents from the lands. Mr. Guist also had two daughters who came to this country with him, but on his death returned to England, where they succeeded to the estate in that country. They are both dead.

A few years since the heirs began raising money with which to investigate this affair, and have spent hundreds of dollars with solicitors in London and this country, but at last their efforts are about to be crowned with success. A few days since Mr. Cumberland received a letter from Mr. Robert Gunn, of London wherein was stated that, according to his index, claimants and heirs were wanted for the estate of Samuel Guist, and gave as his opinion that with a little more time and money all legal difficulties would be removed and the property restored to its rightful owners. But many of these are so poor that with $100 they would feel as if they would never need another cent. It is therefore to be hoped that the heirs will make another effort to secure their rights, and Mr. Cumberland earnestly wishes them to do this as soon as possible. As a matter of course, all these lands now held by the parties in Virginia can be taken from them, as their deeds are not valid. As stated above, these lands are among the richest in Virginia, and on them are now situated the towns of Amherst, Hanover, C. H., and a score or more of smaller towns.

Willing to Overlook it This Time.

Waterbury (Conn.) American.

An accident occurred in Thomaston some years ago in connection with the Naugatuck Railroad Company that has probably never appeared in print. A man by the name of Darrow owned a number of cows, and one day they escaped the confines of their pasture and strayed on the car track. The engine of a passing train ran over and killed two of the animals. Next day Mr Darrow went to Mr. Waterbury, then Superintendent of the road, and after explaining the matter of his loss to him, asked him what he would do about it. Said Mr Waterbury: "Was any damage done to the road, as you saw?" "Why, no, not as I know of," said Darrow. "Was the engine or any of the cars injured in any way?" "No, of course not," said Darrow. "Well, then," said Waterbury, "if no damage was done to the Compsny, I won't do anything about it; but you must be careful not to allow such a thing to occur again."

PARLIAMENT DISSOLVED.

Great Surprise and a Grand Rush to the Telegraph Offices.

LONDON, March 9.—The announcement of the dissolution of Parliament in the House of Commons yesterday was a complete surprise. As soon as the decision was made known, there was a grand rush for the telegraph office in the central lobby of the House, and in a very few seconds the little angular office was filled, and Ministers, ex-Ministers and other members flowed out from the House to find that the only means of communicating at once with their friends in the country was cut off by the sturdy crowd of earlier comers, who had the telegraph office and its precincts entirely in their possession. It was not until close on 9 o'clock that the strain on the telegraph clerks was removed. By this time nearly 650 messages had been dispatched. There has been no such pressure since the night Lords Derby and Carnarvon resigned.

Sir Stafford Northcote's address to the electors of North Devon, will be issued immediately in the form of a manifesto, as to the policy of the Government.

Lord Hartington and Gladstone will issue formal manifestos to Northeast Lancashire and Midlothian respectively.

Ashton Cross' address to the electors of Southwest Lancashire, is expected to be of the character of a manifesto.

The addresses of John Bright and W. E Forster will be exceedingly brief.

William Shaw, the head of the Home Rulers, will at once proceed to Dublin, where a conference will be held and a manifesto issued.

The first public speech of the Ministers will be made on the occasion of the Southwork Conservative banquet to Edward Clarke, the newly elected member, on the 16th inst.

The Liberal leaders will meet to day, and writs will be issued on the 24th, and it is believed that many elections will be over by the first week in April.

IT EXCITED HIS CURIOSITY.

A Returned Deadwooder Tells of His Grring Little Experience.

Hartford Courant.

"Deadwood," said the stranger, putting down his half-eaten slice of lemon pie and taking a long pull at the milk, "I went there when the first rush was made for the hills. Rather a rough crowd the first lot, you bet; more wholesome now. When I got there I was dead-broke—didn't have a dollar, didn't have a revolver, which a man'll often need out there worse'n a meal's victles. I was prob'ly the only man in the hills who didn't carry a firearm, an' I was some lonesome, I tell you. The only weapon I had—I'm a blacksmith—was a rasp, a heavy file, you know, 'bout 18 inches long, which I carried down my back, the handle in easy reach just below my coat collar. Understand? Like the Arkansas man carries his bowie knife. I'm not exactly a temperance man. I just don't drink an' don't meddle with any other man's drinkin'—that's all. One day—I hadn't been in Deadwood more'n a week—I was sittin' in a s'loon—only place a man kin sit to see any society—when a feller come in, a reg'lar hustler, with his can full and a quart over. He'd a revolver on each side of his belt an' looked vicious. Nothin' mean about him, though. Ask't me to drink. 'Not any, thank you,' sez I. 'Not drink with me! Me! Bill Feathergill! When I ask a tenderfoot to drink I expect him to prance right up an' no monkeyin'. You hear me!'

"Well, when his hand went down for his revolver, I whipped out my old file quicker'n fire 'nd scorch a feather an' swiped him one right across the face. When he fell I thought I'd killed him, an' the saloon fillin' up with bummers I sorter skinned out, not knowin' what might happen. Purty soon a chap in a red shirt came up to me. Sez he, 'You be the man as ke served Bill Feathergill? 'Ces, if so be as you are, if you don't want ev'ry man in the hills to climb you, don't you try to hide yourself—the boys is askin' fur you now.'

"It struck me that my friend had the idee, so I waltzed back and went up and down before that s'loon for nigh three hours. I'd found out Bill wasn't dead an' was bad medicine, but it wouldn't do to let down. Purty soon I see my man, a-headin' for me. His face had been patched up till it looked like the closing out display of a retail dry goods store. There was so little countenance exposed that I couldn't guess what he was a-aimin' at, so I brought my hand back of my cellar an' grabbed my file.

"'Hold on there,

Correspondence.

LETTER FROM BUCKEYE.

The Fourth of March—Mr. Hayes' Administration — The Fitz John Porter case—Imprisonment of the Republican Members of the Louisiana Legislature—Invasion of the Indian Territory—The Utes—Mr. DeLesseps—Important Decisions of the Supreme Court.

Correspondence Toledo BLADE.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1880.

Three years ago to day Mr. Hayes was inaugurated as President of the United States. He came in on the heels of the Greely conspiracy which had already put the Iowa House in possession of the Rebels and cast its shadows over the last year of the preceding administration. But Mr. Hayes was indebted to this element for what success he had at the election, and consequently came into his new dignities with such embarrassments as few, if any, of his predecessors had experienced. His Southern policy was a necessity but it could not, in the nature of things, satisfy the majority of the party that elected him. But it had an ulterior beneficent effect. His generous course toward the South awakened no sense of gratitude and gave him no following. On the other hand every solemn pledge made by the South was broken and every advantage bestowed was seized on to make the solid South more solid, and to make terrorism and fraud more effective in destroying the administration.

The natural result was to provoke a strong reaction, to disgust the men who had labored most earnestly for the policy of conciliation, to unite the North and to cause the President to lean on that section more and more for his support. Hence it was that the high-handed measures of the extra session found almost no support above the old slave line and all the old distractions of the President's party were soon nearly healed. But there is a great deal of human nature in man and the name of Gen. Grant, thrust again in the canvass, awakens something of the old bitterness and it is impossible to says what amplifications are yet to arise out of it. The party is evidently not improving its chances for success, and it is to be regretted that we have yet three months of controversy and recrimination before the preliminaries can be settled, to say nothing of the five months of party strife to ensue after these violent agitators have eaten their crow, or found out on which side they mean to fight.

Meantime Congress, like a wounded snake, drags its slow length along. The House rules, which have been on the anvil for nearly three months, have only just got through. They will go into effect on Monday.

The serious business of the session has not yet fairly commenced. The Fitzjohn Porter case in the Senate was opened by a long speech made by Sen. Randolph, of New Jersey, who has been answered by an equally long and a much more brilliant and effective speech by Sen. Logan. But the case is not to be settled by speeches, but by votes, and it is an old saying that the Devil is good to his own. It need not therefore be expected that the Rebel Brigadiers will lose this opportunity to take care of a General who did so much in the interest of the rebellion.

The BLADE published an account of the shameful conduct of the Louisiana Legislature touching the Republican members who signed a memorial in the interest of Sen. Kellogg. That memorial stated some things not very creditable to the members of the Legislature; but in the North they are universally believed to be true, and to punish them for telling the truth, must be regarded as a hardship, however much it may be in accordance with Southern ethics. Hence no matter has been taken up by the Senate and a resolution adopted on the motion of Mr. Hoar instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether any American citizen has been arrested and imprisoned for the exercise of the constitutional right of petitioning the Senate of the United States concerning a matter of grave public interest." While common justice is hardly to be expected on such a subject from a Democratic Committee, it is nevertheless a good indication that the Senate agreed to go through the forms of an investigation.

Washington is somewhat excited over the proposed invasion of the Indian Territory by a strong body of armed settlers who intend to defy the law, the President's proclamation and the soldiers. The matter was before the Cabinet at its last meeting, and the enforcement of the law was resolved upon. But, hitherto, the government has not been very persistent in obstructing the advancing wave of immigration, and the case of the Black Hills is not strongly assuring to the inhabitants of the Indian Territory. The chances are regarded as in favor of the emmigrants. You will notice that the long negotiations with the Utes are to end in their removal. The Southern Utes are to go to New Mexico. They will be given land in severalty, have their back annuities paid, and get satisfaction for the land which they surrender. The White River Utes will find homes in Utah. The murderers are to be delivered up.

M. DeLesseps and suit have arrived here and are quartered at Wormley's. He is taking good care of American sentiment and seems likely to accomplish his objects. Nothing so earnest or so promising in behalf of the Isthmus canal has been presented to the public before and our merchants and public men seem to have been captured by the enterprising Frenchman. We shall soon see what impression he will make on the President and Congress.

The very important decisions rendered this week by the Supreme Court will not be regarded with general favor by the old advocates of slavery; but they settle the workings of the Constitution in regard to some mooted questions arising under the reconstruction laws in a way which will be very satisfactory to the friends of liberty.

The readers of the BLADE will remember that in several cases where death has ensued in the enforcement of our revenue laws, the officers have been seized by State authorities and held for murder, while the removal of the cases to the courts of the United States has been resisted. The decision rendered in one of these cases settles the law in favor of the propriety of such removals and extends the hand of the Government for the complete protection of the officers.

In another case which arose in West Virginia, on a State law prohibiting colored men from seting as jurors, the court decides that such laws are in conflict with the Constitution of the United States, and that a colored man convicted of murder when he is thus deprived of his rights can have his case removed to a Court seting under the authority of the United States.

In another case relating to the conduct of a Judge who had excluded colored men from jury service, it is held that the Judge comes within the scope of the laws of Congress which provides for punishing offences of equal rights, the law of Congress being sustained as constitutional.

In the case of Judge Reeves (Va.) who had ordered certain colored prisoners who had been convicted of murder, to be released on the ground that the Jury was not composed in part of negroes the Court does not sustain the action of the Judge; but decides that while there is no right to discriminate *against negroes* there is also no right to discriminate *in their favor;* but that they stand simply in the position of other citizens. These decisions are hard on the doctrine that this is a white man's government.

BUCKEYE.

Horsford's Bread Preparation
Makes Griddle and Buckwheat Cakes that are always sweet and light. Try it.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

Pres. Hayes Says that It Must Be Built Under American Auspices.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The following message was received by the Senate to-day:

To the Senate:

I transmit herewith a report of the Secretary of State, and accompanying papers in response to a resolution adopted by the Senate February last, requesting copies of all correspondence between this Government and any foreign Government since February, 1869, respecting a ship canal across the isthmus between North America and South America, together with copies of any project of treaties respecting the same which the Department of State may have proposed or submitted since that date to any foreign power or its diplomatic representations. In further compliance with the resolution of the Senate, I deem it proper to state briefly my opinion as to the policy of the United States with respect to the construction of an inter-oceanic canal by any route across the American Isthmus. The policy of this country is a canal under American control. The United States can not afford to surrender this control to any European power or to any combination of European powers. If the existing treaties between the United States and other nations, or if the rights of sovereignty or power of other nations stand in the way of this policy, a contingency which is not apprehended, suitable steps should be taken by just and liberal negotiations to promote and establish the American policy in this subject consistently with the rights of Nations to be affected by it. The capital invested by corporations or citizens of other countries in such an enterprise must, in a great degree, look for protection to one or more of the great powers of the world. No European power can intervene for such protection without adopting measures on this continent which the United States would deem wholly inadmissible. If the protection of the United States is relied upon, the United States must exercise such control as will enable this country to protect its national interests and maintain the rights of those whose private capital is embarked in the work. An inter-oceanic canal across the American isthmus will essentially change the geographical relations between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States, and between the United States and the rest of the world. It will be the great ocean thorofare between our Atlantic and our Pacific shores, and virtually a part of the coast line of the United States. Our merely commercial interest in it is greater than that of all other countries, while its relation to our power and prosperity as a nation, to our means of defense, our unity of peace and safety, are matters of paramount consideration to the people of the United States. No other great power would, under similar circumstances, fail to assert its rightful control over a work so closely and vitally affecting its interests and welfare; and without urging further grounds of my opinion, I repeat, in conclusion, that it is the right and duty of the United States to assert and maintain such supervision and authority over any interoceanic canal across the Isthmus that connects North and South America as will protect our national interests. This, I am quite sure, will be found not only compatible with, but enhance, the promotion of the widest and most permanent advantage to commerce and civilization.

(Signed) RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

Executive Mansion, March 8, 1880.

An Editor in Luck.

St. Jacobs Oil cures Rheumatism; of this I am convinced. For two years I suffered with Rheumatism in my left shoulder and right arm, and last fall I was incapable of attending to my duties, and lay many a night unable to sleep on account of terrible pains. A few weeks ago a severe attack of this trouble struck me, and this time I concluded to try the St. Jacobs Oil. I bathed the ledge, with but little confidence in its merits. I freely confess that the result has completely astonished me. The first application relieved the pain very materially, and the continued use of only two bottles has completely cured me of this chronic evil, and that, after the most eminent physicians and their prescriptions had been of no avail. I therefore consider it a duty to publish the above for the benefit of all sufferers with Rheumatism and kindred complaints.

G. A. HEILMAN,
Editor Republican, Pittsburg, Pa.

English Crops.

LONDON, March 2.—The Mark Lane Express says: The wheat trade opened more active with an improving tendency. The prospect last Monday was decidedly encouraging to holders and an advance of fully a shilling per quarter was established. Towards the close of the week there was a quieter feeling. On Friday wheat was rather cheaper; maize on spot was very scarce. To arrive it was a shade cheaper. The arrivals at ports of call were moderate. At the commencement of the week wheat improved six pence to a shilling per quarter but the advance was subsequently lost. The coast is absolutely bare of maize. Considerable business was done in wheat to arrive early in the week at three pence to six pence advance, which was subsequently lost.

Obituary.

LOUISVILLE, March 7.—W. H. Hayes, appointed Judge of the Federal Court of Kentucky, early in September, 1879, to succeed Judge Bland Ballard, died suddenly of heart disease in this City this afternoon. Judge Hayes was 59 years of age, and was from Springfield, Ky. During the war he was a brave soldier in Bristow's regiment. It will be remembered that Judge Ballard's death last August was also sudden, of heart disease.

NEWARK, N. J., March 9.—Rev. R. L. Dashiell, M. E. Missionary Secretary, died last night.

For Coughs, Asthma and Throat Disorders, use *"Brown's Bronchial Troches,"* they having proved their efficiency by a test of many years. Imitations are offered for sale, many of which are injurious. The genuine *"Brown's Bronchial Troches"* are sold *only in boxes.*

A Hint.

Troy Times.

What has Kearney himself ever done to benefit the land of his adoption? If he doesn't like what he had found here let him go back to his native bog. He could be spared as well as any man of whom we have any knowledge. And he has many disciples, also, whose room would be better than their company.

A True Man Will Defend His Wife.

Paris Letter.

Grevin's latest sketch represents a quarrel in the *coulisses.* A hectoring fellow, with a gaudily dressed woman on his arm, is abusing a quiet bystander. "So it is you," he cries, "who are going about saying that you would never think of making love to my wife."

Delicate Question.

Brooklyn Eagle.

That portion of public opnion which inevitably holds the Christian religion responsible for the misdeeds of its clergymen should be suspended until it is determined whether the Rev. Henry Richardson, of Sea Cliff, eloped with his wife's sister in his ministerial capacity or as a private citizen.

Shrewdness and Ability.

Hop Bitters so freely advertised in all the papers, secular and religious, are having a large sale, and are supplanting all other medicines. There is no denying the virtues of the Hop plant, and the proprietors of these Bitters have shown great shrewdness and ability in compounding a medicine whose virtues are so palpable to every one's observation.—*Examiner and Chronicle.*

Automatic Wash-boiler Company.

The advertisement of this Company in this issue will attract attention. We have examined the Improved Wash-boiler, and find it fairly described in the advertisement. We knew the testimonials are genuine, for we examined the letters of the writers in the Company's office last week. They exhibited many other letters also, all speaking in praise of the wash-boiler. It is sold at a fair price at cash. They cannot be charged with selling a "sample," as some advertisers do, not expecting to sell any but "samples." They rely on its merits to secure agents to engage in the business. With this object they offer great inducements. Persons sending to this Company for a sample will receive it promptly, and doubtless will be fairly dealt with afterwards. Any invention that will lessen woman's toil ought to receive attention.

The Publisher of the Chicago Inter-Ocean

Gives in that paper, the following unsolicited testimonial, which speaks for itself:

OFFICE OF THE INTER-OCEAN, }
CHICAGO, Jan. 10, 1880. }

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN—Gentlemen: It is contrary to my rules to give certificates to the many healing remedies that are advertised, but my experience with Compound Oxygen has been such that I feel it my duty to recommend it to all my aquaintances suffering from overwork and a tendency to pulmonary trouble. In October, 1878, I was in very poor health. My system had been much overtaxed, and a cold contracted in the Spring seemed to have taken permanent hold on my lungs. I had had several slight hemorrhages, was troubled with a cough, and was much reduced in flesh. I was discouraged and my family alarmed at my condition. A friend in Boston sent my wife one of your little books, strongly recommending your remedy. I was besought to order the Home Treatment, and did so. I followed instructions faithfully, and in three months was a new man. My troubles had almost entirely disappeared. The improvement had been quiet, but certain and sure from the time I first began its use. I feel very grateful to you for it, and wish that I could persuade all suffering in a similar way to persevering use of your very simple and effective remedy. Business is very confining and exacting, and when I take cold and feel myself running down, I resort to Compound Oxygen, and it is always prompt in its results. I feel like commending it to all. It is not a kill-or-cure remedy. If it does not cure, it surely does not injure.

Yours truly,
WM. PENN NIXON.

Our Treaties on Compound Oxygen, its Action and Results, *sent free.* Address DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 and 1111 Girard street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The World Is Honest.

Detroit Free Press.

A dozen men were yesterday loafing away the rainy hours in a business place near the ferry dock, when the conversation turned upon the subject of general public rascality. A citizen said he had given a boy a quarter to get changed and had never seen him again; another said he wouldn't trust his own grandfather, and a third would give $100 to see an honest man.

"I have not yet lost my faith in human nature," finally remarked a man on a back seat. "Any of you may call in a stranger to us all, and I will give him a $5 bill to go and get changed. If he fails to came back I lose the money; if he returns you will see how foolish your assertions are."

Half a dozen men rushed to the door. A seedy, gaunt and evil-looking African was paddling by in the rain, and he was selected to make the test.

"Stranger," said the man who hadn't lost confidence, "take this five dollar bill around the corner and get it changed and I will give you 10 cents."

The black man departed without a word, and for the next 10 minutes the laugh was on the man who sent him. It died away, however, as the African slouched in, handed out the bill, and said:

"I runned all ober an' nobody could change him."

He was given his 10 cents, and the man who lost the quarter by the boy said he couldn't have believed such an exhibition of honesty if he had not with nessed it, and he was willing to buy de cider for the crowd.

It was only after the cider had been destroyed and paid for that he learned that the bill given the negro was a base counterfeit which no one would accept.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE
For Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Etc.

I have prescribed Horsford's Acid Phosphate, and am very much pleased with what I have seen of its action, and purpose using more of it as occasion requires.
A. C. COTTON, M. D.

Turner, Ill.

"A Wise Man Changes His Opinion Seldom—A Fool Never."

Some weeks since the Postmaster General instructed postmasters to refuse to register letters or issue money orders addressed to the Louisiana State Lottery Company, of New Orleans, thus including this Company among those doing a fraudulent business. Having reconsidered his action, and being unable to satisfy himself of anything fraudulent in its operations, he rescinded this order on the 27th of February, and orders all mail facilities extended again to the Company as formerly. Buyers of tickets, therefore, can again send by Registered Letters to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., or same at 319 Broadway, New York City, N. Y., for the regular monthly drawing, on Tuesday, April 13th, advertised at length elsewhere in our columns.

—BRIGHT teeth, and lips that glow the while,
Give light and color to a smile;
And infinitely, more than this,
Give light and color to a kiss.
But both must suffer from the want
Of the life giving Sozodont.

DON'T persist in giving your child Castor Oil. Denig's Worm Syrup is a better cathartic, will do more good and is pleasant to take.

To allay itching of the scalp, use *Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.* Sold by all druggists.

An Old Gun.

An historical gun is owned by Fernando Healy, of Rehoboth, Mass. His great-grandfather brought it to this country in 1680 and used it in the French wars. His son Joseph put a new stock on the piece in 1761, inserting a silver plate bearing the initials J. H., 1761. Joseph's son John used it during the Revolution. It afterward came into the possession of another son, the late Stafford Healy, of Rehoboth, father of the present owner. He used it 14 days during the war of 1812, receiving therefor a pension. In 1820 he restocked the gun and put in a new lock, and at his death it came into the hands of the present owner. The barrel is original, is in good order and the gun is still used by members of the family as a fowling piece.

DeWitt Talmage says that "silence is music asleep." The trouble with Talmage is that he doesn't favor the world with enough of this somnambulistic music.—*Albany Times.*

TUTT'S PILLS

SYMPTOMS OF A
TORPID LIVER.

Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache generally over the right eye, Restlessness with disturbed dreams, highly Arcted Urine

IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

CONSTIPATION.

Only with regularity of the bowels can perfect health be enjoyed. If the constipation is of recent date, a single dose of TUTT'S PILLS will suffice, but if it has become habitual, one pill should be taken every night, gradually lessening the frequency of the dose until a regular daily movement is obtained, which will soon follow.

Dr. I. Guy Lewis, Fulton, Ark., says:
"I practice regularly at 65 years, pronounce TUTT'S PILLS the best anti-bilious medicine ever made."

Rev. F. R. Osgood, New York, says:
"I have had Dyspepsia, Weak Stomach and Nervousness. I never had any medicine to do me so much good as TUTT'S PILLS. They are a good to prescribed."

Office 35 Murray Street, New York.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a Natural Color, acts Instantaneously, and is as Harmless as spring Water. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

Office 35 Murray St., New York.

Voice of the People.

HILLSDALE, MICH.

R. V. Pierce, M. D.:

I had a serious disease of the lungs, and was for a time confined to my bed and under the care of a physician. His prescriptions did not help me. I grew worse, coughing very severely. I commenced taking your Medical Discovery, which helped me greatly. I have taken several bottles, and am restored to good health.

Yours respectfully,
JUDITH BURKETT.

D. M. Richardson's Matches.

D. M. Richardson's Reliable and Popular Matches are again in the market.

The Parlor Matches have no offensive odor and the chemicals do not drop off when ignited.

The Telegraph Matches with white tips do not leave a black mark when ignited, and have very little sulphurous odor.

These Matches will stand the damp of any climate and are regarded the cheapest, safest and best Mtches for use in the world.

Call for Richardson's Matches, manufactured in Detroit, Mich.

For sale by Grocers and Druggists.

IT is the actual merit of "Favorite" Cooking Stoves that makes them so universally popular with the people. They have reached a point beyond ordinary criticism, and are as near perfection as it is possible to get a cooking-stove.

SEND your name and address to Montgomery, Ward & Co., Chicago, for their new catalog of articles for family use. See their advertisement in another column.

Success at Last.

How an Important Discovery Was Made by Accident. The Discoverer's Own Statement.

Having been a great sufferer from Kidney complaint, I have probably experienced all the pains and sufferings it is possible for a human being to endure, and yet live. Hundreds of dollars have I expended employing the highest medical ability it was possible to obtain. I have visited mineral springs in all parts of the country: I have taken bottle after bottle of prepared or patent medicines, and with all this doctoring, I continued to grow weak and emaciated until all hopes of a recovery had left, and I could see the gradual and stealthy steps of death overtaking me. I believed I was locked in the grasp of an incurable disease. But, in my last moments of despair, a new treatment was suggested by one of my neighbors, a motherly old lady, of applying the leaves of a plant growing in the low lands adjacent to my home, to my back in the region of my Kidneys. I began almost at once to experience a feeling of relief. It seemed to exert a gentle, stimulating effect, and allay the pain in my side, back, and loins. I continued the treatment for several days, when I commenced to pass my urine with ease at regular intervals; my appetite rapidly improved, new strength seemed to pervade my shrunken and wasted forms, and within ten days I was able to ride out. So great was my joy at this discovery and ultimate complete recovery, that I commenced to prepare the leaves, quit them between cloths, and distribute them among my afflicted friends when I had met at mineral springs. In every instance letters were returned expressive of the profoundest gratitude, acknowledgments of wonderful relief, complete cures, &c. Following this, came frequent calls for my "Pads,"—as they chose to call them, until the demand has necessitated my placing the sale in the hands of the Trade. Knowing full well who have the facilities to supply the rapidly increasing demand, and place before the effected of the world this valuable and fortunate discovery, to conclusion I would say, Lady or Gentleman, if you are afflicted with Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, Brights Disease, Pain in the Back, Side, or Loins, Nervous Debility, or ANY affections of the Urinary, Kidney, or Urinary Organs, I appeal to you, give my Pad a trial. I KNOW IT WILL CURE YOU. I MEAN WHAT I SAY.

OLIVER C. DAY.

The above Pad will be sent free of postage, upon receipt of the price, $2.00, by addressing
THE DAY KIDNEY PAD CO.,
Toledo, Ohio.

15 THE GEM PUZZLE. Or Game of "FIFTEEN!"

	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	

10,000 sold in February, in New York City alone. Bank Presidents, Editors, Lawyers, Doctors, Merchants, Laborers, Boys and girls, all equally interested in the solution of this most fascinating puzzle. $100 reward offered by the manufacturers of the "Gem" for its correct solution. Price reduced to 2 for 25c. to agents, $1.25 per doz. by mail post paid. Postage stamps taken. Address
EUREKA TRICK AND NOVELTY CO.,
Box 1,611. 39 Ann St., New York.

THE PUBLIC WILL TAKE NOTICE: That the Order of the Postmaster General against the Mails of the Louisiana State Lottery Company is RESCINDED. Registered Letters and Money Orders can be sent through the Mails as formerly.

L. S. L.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. FOURTH GRAND DISTRIBUTION, CLASS D, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, APRIL 13th, 1880—189th Monthly Drawing.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY CO.

This institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868 for the term of 25 years, to which contract the inviolable faith of the State is pledged, which pledge has been renewed by an overwhelming popular vote, securing its franchise in the new Constitution adopted December 2, A. D. 1879, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000. ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. It never scales or postpones.

Look at the following distribution:
CAPITAL PRIZE, $30,000.
100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH.
HALF-TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	Capital Prize	$30,000
1	Capital Prize	10,000
1	Capital Prize	5,000
2	Prizes of $2,500	5,000
5	Prizes of 1,000	5,000
10	Prizes of 500	5,000
100	Prizes of 100	10,000
200	Prizes of 50	10,000
500	Prizes of 20	10,000
100	Prizes of 10	10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9	Approximation Prizes of $300	2,700
9	Approximation Prizes of 200	1,800
9	Approximation Prizes of 100	900
1871	Prizes, amounting to	$110,400

Respective holders of tickets sending applications at all points, to whom liberal compensation will be paid. Write, clearly stating full address, for further information, or send orders by express or in a Registered Letter or Money Order by mail addressed only to M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La., or some person at No. 319 Broadway, New York.

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and managing of Gens. G. T. Beauregard and Jubal A. Early.

In this Company has NO AGENTS in the DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, and all persons pretending to be so and soliciting orders by circulars or otherwise are SWINDLERS.

If you have a GARDEN or a FARM, and wish to know how to grow
Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Grapes, etc.
SEND IMMEDIATELY FOR
PURDY'S
NEW EDITION (1880) OF THE
SMALL FRUIT INSTRUCTOR
It tells in plain, simple language *how to plant, grow, and manage* all the small fruits; gives the experience of the best plans for growing; how to dry, force, pot, grow seedlings; plans of drying houses, grapery, hotbeds, etc. Tells you what to plant, and not as an experiment. You wouldn't exchange it for any $1.00 or $1.50 book on the same subject that you ever saw. The author of this work has thirty years' experience. 64 pages. Paper cover, 25c. Handsomely bound in cloth, 50c. Postage stamps taken. AGENTS WANTED. Also his Catalogue of
SMALL FRUITS
(20 Pages), FREE to all applicants. Address
A. M. PURDY, Palmyra, N. Y.

FREE! A MAGNIFICENT GIFT! We will send The Fireside and Home, a Literary and Family Journal, one of N. P. Lodge, Esq.'s "Fireside" Pictures, Poems, Recipes, Stories, &c., for all on trial three months for only 15 cents, and to each subscriber will give, free, a copy of the magnificent Art Portfolio, entitled, "An Album of Artistic Gems," containing six exquisite steel engravings of American and foreign scenery, pleasing home subjects, etc., bound in handsome covers, the whole forming one of the most magnificent adornments for the parlor table that could be devised. This valuable premium is an Absolute Free Gift, to induce all to try THE FIRESIDE AT HOME for three months. Remember, only 15 cents for the three months' subscription, a beautiful picture, and the premium free! The "Album of Gems" alone is worth three times the price. Postage stamps taken. Four subscriptions and four premiums for 50 cents, or 8 for $1.00. Address, W. M. LUPTON, Publisher, 27 Park Place, New York.

50 Elegant Scroll, Motto, Wreath, etc., Cards, all new styles, name on, 10c. Card Mills, Northford, Ct.

FREE Music Journal. C. A. COOK, Cleveland, O.

CUT THIS OUT IT IS VALUABLE

This Ring is reduced in width over one-half.

PLAIN 18K. SOLID ROLLED GOLD RING,

IN A HANDSOME, VELVET-LINED CASE. Below we repeat the Grand Offer, which we made to the readers of this paper once before this winter, but as the time has expired, and many subscribers have not taken advantage of our first advertisement, and as we have received so many liberal orders for our other goods from those who have received our Rings, we have concluded to extend the offer once more for the advantage of it, as it will positively not appear again. A Beautiful and Valuable Gift for a Lady, Gentleman, or Child. We will forward, post-paid, to any address in the United States, One of our Heavy Plain Band Rolled Gold Rings, enclosed in a very fine Velvet-lined Case, post-paid, on receipt of only 25c. three-cent postage stamps, and agree to engrave any name, initials, motto, or sentiment desired on the inside of the Ring, provided you cut out this advertisement, and mail to us, with stamps, on or before the 15th day of May, 1880. We will send you a Handbook of our Catalogue at the same time we send the Ring, and feel sure that upon receipt of the Ring, and reading our Catalogue, you will be so well satisfied with it that you will oblige us by distributing them among your friends, and aid us by showing them your ring. You can in this way assist us in selling other goods of standard quality, which we manufacture from new and original designs, and which we guarantee to give satisfaction.

"OUR LABOR AND FUTURE SALES OUR PROFIT!!"

Remember, the Ring we send you is a Genuine, Solid, 18 k. Rolled Gold, of medium width, and that this unprecedented offer is made only to introduce our goods and catalogues in your vicinity. Our firm is well established and reliable, manufacturing first-class goods from the precious metals. We can only send out a limited number of Rings at price named, and to enable ourself to from jewelers and dealers ordering in quantities, we will insert this advertisement but one time in this paper, hence require you to cut it out and send to us, so that we may know you are entitled to the benefits of this offer. Under no circumstances will we send more than one Ring to any person sending us stamps and this advertisement; but, after you receive it, if others see them, we will further furnish 18 k. Solid Gold Rings at prices given in our Illustrated Catalogue, varying from $4.25 to $10.50 each, according to size ordered; the larger the ring, the more gold is required to make the ring, hence the difference in price. Be sure to send size of Ring, and what you wish engraved on the inside. Stamps can be sent by mail at our risk. Address Union Manufacturing Co., 132 S. 8th St., Philadelphia.

NOT GOOD AFTER MAY 15TH 1880

THE LITERARY REVOLUTION.

Volunteers.

Our Friends know how, like "heaven," our books work when they get into a neighborhood. It is common for the sight of one book to sell 100. In one case a sample copy of "Universal Knowledge" actually sold 4,000 volumes within a week. It got into a large manufacturing house, and "took" more rapidly than "small-pox" ever did. Our customers invariably become our friends, and volunteer to work for the Revolution.

Our Catalogue, handed to an acquaintance by one who knows our books or knows us, with one good word of commendation, will be of real and practical help of great value to the "Revolution." Will not every friend who receives an extra catalogue make such use of it? We will gladly send any quantity for wise distribution.

Remarkable Progress. The success of this movement continues to be without parallel in literary history. But little more than a year ago one large printing press was sufficient for its needs. To-day our facilities, equaled to extent by only a few of the old millionaire publishing houses, are taxed to the uttermost, but cannot meet the demands for our books. For weeks we have been running our presses 12 hours a day, recently extending the time to 14 hours; as one set of hands cannot long endure such continued labor, we have already started two sets of hands, and the machinery, which never tires, will run the entire 24 hours six days in the week.

Type-Setting by Steam. It has not been commonly known that type is now set and distributed by machinery. It is a very interesting sight to see the machines at work which have set the type in our "Acme" Libraries of "History," "Biography," "Classics," and "The Library Magazine." By their aid one man does the work of five by the old hand process. One office at work for us has 2½ of these marvelous machines already, and more are building. Probably no invention ever more severely taxed the ingenuity of man, and none was ever more completely successful.

Three Great Books. / *Three Great Offers.* **To Readers of this Paper.**

The old millionaire publishing houses, whose monopolies and power we are breaking, of course fight us as best they can. Many newspapers, influenced by their power and influence, have refused as even the use of its columns for our advertising, and have propagated slanderous reports. The many thousand booksellers and their advertising columns, and have propagated slanderous reports. The many thousand booksellers and agents of the country have commonly made the mistake of not reading, as it is the people's, in fact, our books have sold books in spite of by their aid. The best men of this class, however, and we have sold books in spite of by their aid. The best men of this class, however, are learning and accepting the fact that the "revolution" is in their interest also, as it will be increases the sale of books, and our "terms to Clubs" afford abundant profit to the bookseller who has $100 and a proportionate amount of brains to invest. The greatest enemy which the "revolution" has thus far met has been "incredulity." Some clergymen have thought we issued "spurious books" offering "Geikie's Life and Words of Christ" complete for $2. Not knowing commonly have thought books offering "Geikie's Life and Words of Christ" complete for $2. Not knowing commonly have thought books at such a price cheap. But is a simple fact that thus far it has cost us about as much to advertise, fill and supply orders for the books as it has to print and bind them. We unhesitatingly endorse our books and convince people that we are really telling the truth about them, we must advertise the books themselves. But as the cost of printing is the tax for advertising, it would be possible for us to make the books themselves cheaper, and thus save the tax for advertising, it would be possible for us to make prices even less than we have done. With the special object of demonstrating to the readers of this paper the great things which any being done for lovers of reading and making further advertising unnecessary, we have decided to issue a few more of which is sure to be wanted by every intelligent owner of 50 cents. They fairly represent our large and rapidly growing list of Standard Books in quality of paper, printing, binding, and illustrations.

First Offer. Either of the three books will be sent by mail on receipt of price and postage, and if not found satisfactory may be returned, at once, and the price will be immediately refunded.

Second Offer. To any reader of this paper who will cut out and return this slip with the name of five persons, in one week from the time he receives it, with the price of $5.50, we will send the three books by mail, free of postage, and either or all may be returned at once, if not satisfactory, and the price will be refunded.

Third Offer. Any reader of this paper who will take the trouble to show this advertisement to his neighbors, and influence them to unite with him and order, within one week from the time he receives this paper, of the three books, to the value of $6, we will send the books free of postage or expressage, and send to him one book extra, for his trouble. Any or all of the books may be returned, if not satisfactory, and the money will be refunded. This slip must be cut out and returned with the offer, to secure these terms.

The Editors and Publishers of this paper know well both us and the Publishers whom we represent, and that we do all we agree to do. If you will inquire of your neighbors you will probably find some who have already dealt with us, for our customers are now found in almost every village in the United States and Canada.

LIFE AND WORDS OF CHRIST.

By CUNNINGHAM GEIKIE, D. D. Price reduced from $2.50 to 50c; beautiful brevier type, neat, strong cloth binding; postage, 8c.

Profoundly interesting—marvelously graphic.—London Evening Times.
The best of all the lives of Christ—a marvel of cheapness.—Portland Christian Mirror.
A great and noble work, rich in information, elegant and scholarly in style, earnestly devout in feeling.—London Literary World.
It is a work of profound learning.—Archbishop of York.
Simply indispensable to students.—British Quarterly Review.
A work calculated to do much good, and breathing the spirit of true faith in Christ.—Dr. Delitzch, the Commentator.
It seems to me among books a pearl of great price, and a man might well sell 1,000 others to become possessed of this one.—Harriet Beecher Stowe.
Will fast when we have all passed away.—Rev. Dr. Taylor, of Yale.
The most interesting work I ever read on the subject.—Churchman, New York.
The best book that has ever appeared on the subject.—The Homilist.
A more thorough, careful and exhaustive work we have never read.—Baptist Magazine.
Dr. Geikie's book is admirable.—Harper's Magazine.
A 1 at volume, good enough type, handsomely bound.—Christian Standard and Home Journal.
It is amazingly cheap, and for the best life of our Lord.—Presbyterian.

ACME LIBRARY OF BIOGRAPHY.

Twelve standard books, at one time published at $1.25 each, now issued in one volume, beautiful brevier type, neatly cloth-bound, for 50c.; postage 8c. Contents: "Life of Napoleon," by Headley; "Robert Burns," by Hall; "Life of Goethe," by Lewes; "Life of Oliver Cromwell," by Gilpin; "Martin Luther," by Chevalier Bunsen; "Mary, Queen of Scots," by Lamartine; "Joan of Arc," by Michelet; "Hannibal," by Thomas Arnold; "Cæsar," by Liddell; "Cromwell," by Lamartine; "William Pitt," by Macaulay; "Columbus," by Lamartine; "Vittoria Colonna," by Trollope.

THE BOOK OF FABLES.

Æsop's Fables, complete, with text based upon Croxall, La Fontaine, and L'Estrange, with copious additions from other modern authors, profusely illustrated by Ernest Griset. About 240 pp.; cloth; price 50c; postage 8c. Ready March 15.

Of the many editions of Æsop we think will be found, for reading or reference, the best ever issued. It contains about twice as many of the fables attributed to Æsopas the edition we have hitherto published, with nearly as many more of Lafontaine, the prince of fabulists. A beautiful face, and the illustrations, nearly 40 in number, are by the best artist who has ever pictured the wit and wisdom of the antique satirist.

VERDICT OF PRESS AND PEOPLE.

ONE OF MANY.—It hardly seems possible, and yet this book is one of many which are published by this house at low prices. It is a marvel in book-making.—Telegraph, Pittsburg, Pa.

A COUNTRY PARSON'S OPINION.—I bid you God-speed in the worthy enterprise of giving to literature and cheap. We could get parson-can how fill our shelves with books at small cost.—Rev. Henry Bulkley, Port Henry, N. Y.

THE IMPORTANT PROBLEM.—The American Book Exchange is solving the important problem of furnishing good and standard books at a price within the reach of all persons of moderate incomes.—Chatterbox Journal.

A RICH RELATIVE.—Has some rich relative left you a colossal fortune which you are spending in publishing books for the people at nominal prices? Why don't you do it? Why don't you do it? Why don't you do it? Your taste. But won't the old fellow be glad when it comes!—Rev. P. C. Congdon, Randolph, N. Y.

RELIABLE TOO STRANGE TO BE TRUE.—The American Book Exchange is reliable. This we say from actual knowledge. It is almost too strange to believe that standard books could be sold at so low a price, but it is an established fact, and the books are actually printed and bound. We unhesitatingly endorse the American Book Exchange, and commend its course in bringing the best literature within the reach of all classes of people.—The Central Baptist, St. Louis, Mo.

CAN'T LEND OURS.—To our friends of literary taste we would say: Your lives will be intolerable without this work. Send and get it; now regard Mr. Alden as a benefactor, and shall endeavor to discharge the volume for which I sent. How regard Mr. Alden as a benefactor, and shall endeavor to discharge the volume for which I sent. How regard Mr. Alden as a benefactor, and shall end

The Household.

CORRESPONDENTS writing for this Department will please observe the following rules:

1. Write Household Department on the envelope.
2. Give real name and Post Office address—not for publication, unless you wish—but for reference in case it is necessary to address you by mail.
3. Write only on one side of the paper; write plainly as possible, and do not interline.
4. Be as brief as the nature of the subject will allow.

From "Fairplay."

Thank you "Shirley Dare," for opening wide the door and kindly permitting whomsoever would to follow you through that artistically elegant New York home. I for one kept very close to you, and thereby enjoyed everything. When I had finished, as I glanced around my own sitting room, bright with pictures, sunshine and flowers, and fully realized that what I had seen had been with the mind's eye, I could not repress a sigh when I though how poor and plain (by comparison) were my own surroundings. I have been instructed, amazed and occasionally (shall I say it) disgusted with the household letters on the Sunday question. My sympathies, however, are entirely with "Shirley Dare," although I have never found it necessary to do extra work on Sunday to set things right for the ensuing week, yet I believe it is possible that she, with her generous culture and just perception, may do some things (even to the putting of her clothes aoak Sunday afternoon, which is considered by many a most grevious offense) which might not be right for persons of narrow prejudices and baser conceptions of the will of the All Father concerning us. I believe we shall not go far astray if each one acts according to his or her consciousness of what is right, concerning all the other acts of life as well as what we shall do on Sunday. I fully agree with her when she says it shows a poor respect for Sunday to have things shabbier on that day than on any other in the week. Indeed I go a step farther and like to have everything brighter and fresher besides wearing better ribbons and dressing my hair more becomingly upon that day than any other, for as we rest from our labors there is time to enjoy these things, but being one of those unfortunate persons utterly destitute of the quality termed "slight" experience has taught me if I would attain results at all satisfactory I must do everything thoroughly for if when washing, an article is sent to boil with the shadow of a stain remaining in it, it does not dissolve and disappear, but proceeds to gather strength from the surrounding elements and comes forth restored to its original brilliancy, when baking, is the oven a thought too hot the cake is as cinders, if so much too cool it is as lead. When making a garment if every stitch is not set just so, they are sure to break and the most dreadful consequences ensue. Although the bath is taken, the family linen changed and an extra amount of baking, sweeping, dusting and setting to rights generally done upon Saturday, yet I find that my rooms need the same attention upon Sunday, as on other days, and as it would be impossible for me to make things look even passably well were I to give them a lick and a promise, as a woman with that admirable quality, dubbed "slight," might do. Therefore, to avoid haste and still be able to accomplish everything in time to attend morning service, I find it necessary to rise at the same hour Sunday as upon other mornings, although the family are required to rise only in time for breakfast, which is half an hour later than usual. Thus you see the rights and feelings of all are respected, and there is no cause for complaint. It is our habit to dust and put away our church clothes as soon as possible after returning home, so that the duties of one day may not overlap those of the next. I will drop the Sunday question with a plea for that charity which shall enable us to deal kindly, never sitting in harsh judgment upon what to us may seem faults in others, ever striving by our patience, love and good will to set those right who may be going wrong. I care not if you possess the faith that can move mountains and are able to hurl the law and the prophets upon the heads of evil doers unless your religion is largely made up of charity and love to humanity it lacks its sweetest grace and most precious quality.

At the expiration of our subscription term for the BLADE, my husband thought he had good and sufficient reasons for not renewing until the beginning of the new year, consequently we were without that valuable paper from October 30 to December ditto. I was particularly sorry to lose it just then, as I hoped some kind soul would send me sure death to the scale bugs thus saving my beautiful plants to me. I was obliged to cut back my ferns and every lady who has tried it knows how great a sacrifice it is to cut back a beautiful plant when it has attained a luxuriant growth, right in the Winter, too, when everything green is doubly precious. But then one does experience a sort of grim pleasure in consigning the nasty vermin to the flames, together with the lopped off branches, but I am not rid of the pests, and can't you, Mr. Rennie, or some one of the hundred thousand, more or less, who read the BLADE, tell me what will settle them?

Having ever been a dweller in these regions, wherein quiet beauty is characteristic of the scenery, I have a love almost amounting to a passion for the grand and picturesque, consequently the letters of Western women who live within the shadows of those grand old mountains are a genuine treat to me, and I find myself wishing they would write oftener and tell us more, although I do almost envy them the happiness of daily beholding that which is so sublimely beautiful.

One interested correspondent asked the opinion of the Household concerning intermarriage with foreigners, and another of the same quality would like our opinion of jealousy. To me either of the above questions would seem of greater importance than "promiscuous kissing" or the long since obsolete "sitting up" questions, which any sensible girl ought to be able to answer for herself. Yet the name for the answers to the latter is legion; while concerning the former there has not been an opinion expressed. In answer to the first I would say that it seems to me such marriages are safe where the contracting parties are of one religion, but Protestants and Catholics do not readily assimilate, and although I know several marriages where the two religions met, I have yet to learn of one which turned out happily. Of jealousy, it is more difficult to speak, as it requires some thought to discriminate between hightened jealousy, which is born of love and the base born feel (dignified by that name) which is the offspring of a corrupt heart (yet there is as much difference betwixt the two as between pride and vanity) which impels a man to forbid his wife the society of other men fearing her fall. The man who has that love for his wife which perfect confidence begets, gives her the most perfect freedom, never once thinking it possible for her to step from the path of virtue. Yet this man is jealous of his wife, but it is of the same quality as that felt by the Holy One, whom we are told in the divine word is a jealous God. It is our opinion that jealousy proper, can only be felt by the pure in heart, those who love according to the highest acceptation of the term, but the baser passion is the experience of persons who scarcely tolerate each other. Indeed, I have known husbands and wives upon the verge of a separation, their hearts filled with bitterness and hatred to each other, yet torn and distracted by what they were pleased to term jealously. If it is the first which is in the experience of the correspondent it is honorable, safe and pure, but beware of the last as it subsists upon corruption and will prove a snare to your feet. Being one of the pioneers of the household, I feel after a few months absence much as one does upon entering a room filled with strangers. It is so seldom now one sees one of the old familiar names. Where oh where are Rosella, Rose Geranium, Ino, Floy and Rachel and many others. Come forward dear hearts if only to make your adieux. In my last were several typographical errors, some of them quite startling, yet I felt very little annoyance, my comfort being in the thought that the readers of the Household are supposed to be persons of at least ordinary intelligence being able when reading an article to supply the right word wherever a word is used which is foreign to or spoils the sense and ascribing the mistake to the type. That is what I do at least. I am delighted with the spelling reform, the leaving out or off of superfluous letters, will greatly reduce the labor of writing, and then it will be so much easier for children to learn to spell. To be sure the words look a little odd now, but that will wear off when we become accustomed to it, and all will be lovely.

FAIRPLAY.

Romeo, Mich.

Begin While they are Little.

In the issue of Feb. 5th. in a letter tom Wisconsin, I saw these words, "An old minister said to me, it is strange how few young ladies I find that can talk anything but chit chat and dress, and even women generally are dumb." Young ladies are just what they are made. Mothers if you wish your girls to talk like sensible people, have them live and act in a sensible manner when they are young. Give them plenty of good healthy food, sensible clothing and enough exercise to make them hungry three times a day. Send them to school and be interested yourself in their studies and plays. Have them help you a little in the kitchen every day after they are six years old; they will enjoy it and be learning something at the same time; but do not forget to be always pleasant and cheerful with them. Teach them to mend and keep their clothes in good order, and that cleanliness is next to Godliness. Encourage them in ornamenting and making home pleasant, and in the culture of flowers and house plants. Have plenty of pleasant and useful reading in the house for them. If they are fond of music, painting, carving, or any other sensible employment, encourage them to use the talents given them, and they surely will find something to talk of besides dress. Do not allow them, when they are young, to associate with people who can talk of nothing but dress, fashion and the last scandal, and when they grow to be young ladies they will be "accomplished," instead of simply "fashionable" young ladies.

Ladies of the "Household," if mothers would do their duty to their children for the next 15 years, would not there be a better class of young ladies (and gentlemen, too, for the gentlemen are by no means perfect) than at the present time? Let us hear what you think of the subject.

If "Grizzly Bachelor" will keep the ends, not the sides, of his nails trimmed, they will soon cease to bother him.

LILLIE DALE.

Western, Kan.

Mother's Make Yourself Attractive.

A looker-on long enough, I must say something. In all that has been discussed herein, I have been interested, especially that pertaining to the fireside, home government, and teaching the little ones, for my own household rings from morn till night with the merry prattle of "miniature men and women." Give us your ideas of what a girl's education should consist, that is, that which will render her beloved, useful and happy. How will we best keep our boys from thinking, "Oh, Mother don't remember when she was young! Wish we could go out now and then on our own hook?"

Let us give the men a rest now, as the "other side" says, and consider how to keep the love we won, when our eyes were brighter, our cheeks rounder, and our brows less furrowed with care than now.

I don't accuse our husbands of not loving us, after a fashion, yes, they do that, but we want the love mingled with admiration, that we used sometimes to call up in our younger days. How shall we appear most becomingly? Shall we take time to think of our personal appearance in the morning before breakfast, or must we put it off till after dinner, so that when a tired man comes into tea, he can not express his admiration if he feels any for our efforts?

I mean this for farmers wives; not for the ladies of ease and luxury, who have little else than themselves to think of. I believe a mother's care for herself deepens the love and wins even the admiration of her children. How is it sisters? Will it be profitable to take ourselves into consideration when we are trying to make home clean and the biscuits as Theodore likes them? I hope there will not be found many women strong-minded enough to get out of that rut, as "Pretty by Night" speaks of it.

A BUSY MOTHER.

Joliet ville, Ind.

None too Cheerful!

Being of a sympathetic nature I could not suppress sympathy for Nina. As I once bore the name of "school mam" for quite a number of years and having been told repeatedly that I never could be a "good housekeeper," on that account I felt it to be a duty to-night to say a word in their behalf. When I was young I was fully determined I never should be a farmers wife for I thought from observations that they had more work to do than their strength permitted, so I did not marry a farmer but a mechanic.

I am sorry to say that he changed in a few years and now is a farmer. I do not change my mind in regard to the work of the wife. I can do all the milking, feeding of calves (Summer or Winter) raise all the vegetables, make all my own and children's clothes, without any help, unless I am sick, cook for all his hired help, and he is seldom without. I can do all the work I possibly can, and never receive a word of praise, but am found fault with that I do not do enough.

Now, Nina, are you not anxious to become a farmer's wife? I presume you think teaching is hard work, and I will agree with you that it is, for I taught 10 years, (Summer and Winter) but I find it was a life of ease compared with being my farmer's wife.

In regard to the neatness of my house I will not say anything. I am sure if I did not have so much to do I could keep it looking neater. There are two farmers wives in our neighborhood who were "school marms," and better housekeepers I have failed to see, but they do not work out of doors and in the house.

EX-SCHOOLMARM.

To "Young Bach."

I think with Hope and Brownie that sitting up is a very bad practice. But how is it to be stopped? If a young man calls in the evening and does not depart at a reasonable hour, we can not very well tell him to go. I think that Young Bach, while accusing the other sex of injustice exposes himself to the same accusation. I think he has no sister or he would acknowledge that most girls have a higher aim than to succeed in wearing "a No. 3 shoe on a No. 5 foot." I am sure that my brother neither drinks liquor or uses tobacco and also that I might better spend my time curling my hair than to leave it uncombed and untidy. If the girls are to exert a good influence over their brothers, the time spent in making themselves tidy is not wasted. If the ladies, because some men use tobacco and intoxicating liquors, disparage the sex: then I think Young Bach disparages the girls because a few are foolish enough to paint their faces and pinch their feet. And as for a young man going to a gambling saloon to win money to please his sweetheart, if he has not principle enough to avoid such places, whether his sweetheart is pleased or otherwise, he will never make an honest man.

GYPSY KATE.

Battle Creek, Mich.

Reverence Gray Hairs.

Perhaps the subject of which I will speak, has been fully discussed long ago, certainly not since I have been reading the Household. It is of teaching children reverence for old age. But a few nights ago I attended a lecture at a hall, where chairs had to be brought in because it was so crowded. A lady and her little boy of about nine years old, occupied chairs near the platform. After a while a very old man came forward, and there being no other place, sat down on the edge of the platform, right by the lady and her boy. Poor old man, no place to rest his old back—he was surely 80 years old if not more—and there that lady sat as serene as a Summer day, and never took the least notice of that poor old man. I was too far off, or he would have had my chair and welcome. By all means teach your children to reverence old age wherever it is seen.

I am glad "Queer Girl" has had the advice given to "let the little ones sleep," and I would say if there is a yard, let them run out and play a while, I am not a teacher, but it's what I would do. And I would put my clothes to soak just when I felt like it.

FRANCIS.

San Francisco, Cal.

Teaching and Management.

I am glad that the teachers of the Household exchange their theory of teaching, so I will give a few good general rules, which I hope may be of some benefit.

Always attend carefully to the light, ventilation, and temperature of your school-room. Know thoroughly whatever you would teach. Avoid corporal punishment if possible, but be the master of your class at all hazards. Never threaten, and seldom scold. Allow no whispering, playing or eating in study or recitation hours. Refuse firmly, and consent cordially. Seldom find fault and commend often. Give a short whispering recess at each change of recitations or exercises, as a preventive of whispering. Use language which your pupils fully understand, and clearly explain every new word required. Gain and keep the attention of your pupils, and excite their interest in the subject. Try to excite the self-activities of the pupils, and lead them to discover the truth for themselves. Never teach a definition till that which is to be defined has been clearly apprehended by the pupil.

J. S. KIMMELL.

Ligonier, Pa.

A Fine Calla.

I should like to tell about my calla. I sent to a florist for a 25 cent bulb, last Spring, and now it is splendid. It has five leaves, from 16 to 17 inches long and seven to eight wide, and three smaller ones. The length of stalk and leaf is 43 inches. It is budded to bloom. Now if any one can beat that, let us hear from them. It is the largest one I ever saw.

Can any one tell me what ails my geraniums? I have two that will not bloom. One is a pink blossom with green leaves; it blossoms out of doors, but it will not in the house. The buds turn yellow and drop off. The other is a light green leaf, with a dark zone and scarlet bloom. In the house the leaves are pale green, and no dark in them unless they are in the sunniest part of the window. Now are they house plants or bedding geraniums?

Can some one tell me how to can green peas so they will keep? I have looked in all the papers and books for two years and can't find any recipe for canning peas, and I have about made up my mind it can't be done.

CLEO.

Augusta, Wis.

Household Hints.

May I come in again; I visited the Household once and enjoyed it so much; offered to send patterns for seeds. Have not sent to all yet, but be patient sisters if I live to be a hundred years old will get them all sent. Am sorry to see the recipes disapear from our colums. Will try and give a few useful little things about the house. Those that are troubled about their butter being white in winter, beat the yolk of one egg to three gallons of cream stir well before churning.

Mix your stove blacking with cold coffee and put a little sugar in it, will not burn off so soon. To patch old carpet take a piece of carpet and lay under the whole then trim it nice and square make a thin paste of flour and cold water dont boil it, put between the two pieces lay on a hot flat iron leave it on till dries. To scour knives use a good sized cork. To wash mirrors use cold tea and polish with clean paper.

To make wall-paper stick on whitewashed walls take a hoe and scrape the white wash off, wet with blue stone water just before putting on the paper.

MRS. IV P. SALISBURY.

Sparta.

The Teacher.

I am a constant reader of the BLADE, and by doing so carefully, I find many valuable suggestions which help to make lifes rough road smoother. But the subject, which is uppermost in my mind is the school-room. "The common school the hope of our country," which should be stamped upon the minds of each member of the same. And now there seems to be a climax which should be first reached between the teacher and parents. How many parents send their children to school to get rid of them at home; or because their neighbors do. They do not seem to realize any interest in who is to instruct. Some send their children to school to "learn their books." An important lesson is attention. Much could be said upon this subject; but suffice to say it does not properly develop itself until much valuable time is lost. How often do teachers, in a vain effort to make plain some intricacy, such as are always arising to the searcher of knowledge, attract perhaps the attention of but one for whom it is intended. "Incline thine ear to instruction." We believe that a teacher can do much to arouse interest in the parents by making the school room a pleasant place. Would like to hear from Hoosier teacher and others interested in this subject.

Will some reader of the household tell my sister how to make a nice comb-case.

R. O. SOBERSIDES.

Shelburn, Ind.

Red without Copperas.

Take muriate of tin, two thirds of a teacupful, add sufficient water to cover the goods well. Bring to a boiling heat, putting in the goods one hour, stirring often. Take out the goods and empty the kettle, and put in clean water with nic-wood one pound, steeping it for one-half hour at hand-heat, then put in the goods and increase the heat for one hour, not bringing it to a boil at all. Air the goods and dip an hour as before, wash without soap.

Cement for broken china, glass, etc., the following recipe possesses advantages over liquid glue and other cements, it being nearly colorless: Dissolve one-half oz. of gum acacia in a wine glass of boiling water, add plaster of paris, sufficient to form a thick paste and apply with a brush to the parts required to be cemented together.

For ingrowing nails—scrape the nail thin along the top lengthways. This is a sure cure, as it causes the nail to grow out from the sides. I have cured mine this way often.

Where are all of the old friends of the Household? We should like to hear from them. We like the new ones, but we still cherish the old ones. As blackberries are out of season, I will be

BLACK BESS.

Augusta, Wis.

A Good Word for Stepmothers.

In answer to "Stepmother's" query; there must of necessity be some blame attached to both sides, for whoever heard of a quarrel with one all being to blame? Permit me to say, however, that, judging from my own experience as a step daughter, the stepchildren are more to blame in nine cases out of 10 than the one who takes the mother's place, and, if she be a woman of principle, endeavors to be just and right to them, and do her duty to them. The children do not consider, oftentimes, the fact that she has her trials as well as they. She knows that in the opinion of the world a stepmother is looked upon as little less than a brute. She may be less severe than an own mother would be at times when it was necessary to admonish them but still she is a stepmother and that you know makes a great difference. For any part I can say with the one mentioned by stepmother, "Heaven bless my Step mother" and it *has* blessed her in taking her from the evil to come from all her suffering and pain. Dear patient mother the tears fill my eyes as I write this, a fit tribute to the one who was my stepmother than which a better never was known.

YATES.

Hard on Editors.

There are so many interesting subjects discussed in the Household, that there seems scarcely room to crowd in another, yet I want to introduce women as editors.

From my childhood I have had a mania for books, memoirs, histories, novels, anything readable, and now though I must sometimes be encumbered with "helps to see," I love to read and take particular delight in newspapers.

I should like so much, not to "run a paper," but to be an editor. To do this, is it necessary to be very smart? Editors don't always write their editorials, or "leading articles," any more than the President writes his messages to Congress.

I should be pleased to hear from some of the readers of the BLADE on this subject, either through the Household Department or private correspondence.

MRS. L. GARDNER.

Syracuse, N. Y.

To Bed, to Bed, Says ——!"

Where is the necessity in arguing the *pro* and *con* of "setting up," when we all know very well, who give the subject any conscientious thought, that the less one sits up the better for that person, and we all lose enough sleep, the best we can do. I think, with Shirley Dare, that humanity needs more sleep, good sound sleep. I know it's very easy to find enough to talk about, and time flies very fast, but, girls, tell him to come oftener, and not to stay so long. If he is sensible he will like you all the better for it. If I don't practice what I preach that's no reason why I should say that wrong actions are right, or not profit and improve. Who says we were not placed in this world for the purpose of learning and doing better?

La Plata. ONE OF THE GIRLS.

Cooking Recipes.

POOR MAN'S COOKIES.—Four tablespoonfuls melted lard, two of water, one teaspoonful soda; fill the cup with molasses and add flour sufficient to roll out.—MRS. B. C. W., North Grove, Ind.

I want to tell the ladies how I make ginger cookies. I do not mean that hard tack that breaks ones teeth out and gives a headache after eating them, but good soft eatable ones. I take two eggs, one and a half cup sugar, one cup of good molasses, two thirds cup of butter or fried drippings, one cup sour milk, one teaspoonful salaratus, one table spoonful of ginger and one of cinnamon. Do not get in too much flour; roll out about one-quarter of an inch thick and bake quickly.—L. H., North Springfield, Pa.

BREAD PUDDING RECIPE.—Take six eggs, two pints of sweet milk, half tea spoonful of nutmeg, have your bread cut real fine, stir in enough to make it tolerably thick, bake in a quick oven, eat with cream and sugar over it.

CORN BREAD.—Take two eggs, two pints sour milk, add two level teaspoonsful of soda, (if the milk is very sour more is required), half teaspoonful of salt, two tablespoonfuls of lard; stir in meal enough to make a thin batter; grease your tin well and set it on the stove to get hot before putting in the bread.

Will some one tell me how to keep my hair from turning yellow in front? I think it must be the wind.—KANSAS GIRL.

BROWN BREAD.—Steamed loaf, three cups of meal, two of flour, two cups of sweet milk, one of sour, one-half cup of molasses or sugar, one teaspoon of saleratus, piece of butter the size of a hen's egg, one half teaspoon of salt, stir well together, pour in a well-greased two quart basin, set into a tight covered steamer, steam three hours without removing the cover, take out and set it a remarkably hot oven; bake 15 minutes, turn out of pan, send to table hot.

GRAHAM.—Take a pint of white bread sponge, one quart warm water, one tea cup sugar, one tablespoon drippings or butter, stir in graham flour as long as it will work in with a spoon—use part corn meal if preferred, put in a well greased pan, let it rise till the pan is nearly full, bake an hour and 20 minutes in a moderately hot oven.—MRS. M. C. SCOTT.

If Millie wants to make taffy out of Sorghum molasses, which is the best all she need do, is to put the molasses in the kettle and boil, until when cold, it is hard enough to pull. Have a brisk fire and stir almost constantly. Add nothing else what ever, unless it be a little flavoring essence. Wintergreen is the best. Do not let it burn or scorch the least bit. You can tell when done by trying a little on ice, or in real cold water.—MABEL.

MAPLE SUGAR CAKE.—One cup of maple sugar one and one half cups sour cream half a nutmeg or some grated lemon peel, two eggs one will do and a spoonful of saleratus—stir as thick as for other cake roll and dry the sugar, somewhat and bake as usual, maple sugar is sweeter than any other.—SARAH ANN

I will pay my way by giving the very best COOKIE RECIPE that I ever got hold of; try it and report: Three eggs, two teacups of sugar, one cup butter, tea spoon even full of soda; mix quite stiff, roll quite thin, bake quick.

DINAH.

JELLY ROLLS.—Three eggs, one cup white sugar, one cup flour, two teaspoonfull Royal baking powder; bake in a dripping pan in a hot oven. When done, turn out on a towel and spread the jelly while warm, then roll. Try it.—AUNT MAY, Neodesha, Kas.

DUMPLINGS FOR POT PIE.—To one quart of sifted flour put three heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one heaping teaspoon of salt and water enough to wet it so it will drop (rather stiffly) from a spoon. Drop it in, in spoonfuls, while the soup is boiling, and boil from 15 to 20 minutes briskly. You can take off the cover or keep it on as you please, but nothing can make it fall, unless, perhaps boiling too long might. I have tried it for years and never have known it to fail. You will need no thickening in the gravy, but should be careful not to let it scorch on the bottom.—GRANDMA.

RYE MUFFINS OR GEMS.—Take one pint rye flour, one half pint corn meal, one half pint wheat flour, one teaspoonful sugar, one teaspoonful salt, three teaspoonsful baking powder, or one teaspoonful soda, if you use sour milk, one pint milk. Bake in muffin or gem pans in a hot oven.

To make light bread of rye flour, make a sponge as you would for wheat bread; when light, stir in flour as stiff as you can with a large iron spoon, put in your dripping pans and let it rise.

It is important in making whitewash, to cover the lime with boiling water, and also to cover the vessel in which it is slacked.

How shall I destroy rose slugs on large bushes, and how stiffen a felt hat?

If M. J. E will send postage to box 20, I will send her some nice flower roots in the Fall. Should be pleased to have Mr. Rennie tell us how to cultivate hyacinths.—IVY GREEN, Wyalusing, Wis.

A WHOLESOME SUPPER DISH.—Take wheat and boil 12 hours and thicken with flour, salt to taste, cake it in a dish, when cold cut in smooth square pieces and lay on sauce plates, eat with thick sweet cream, add sugar if desired. It is a delicious dish if ripe berries are laid over it, and eaten with sugar and cream or the ripe berries are stirred into it just before taking from the stove.

CURD OR DUTCH CHEESE.—Is appetizing and wholesome, if made in this way, drain fresh lobbered milk through a cloth until hard like a cake, do not heat it, then add a pinch of salt, and thick sour cream, say one or two tablespoonsful to a bowl full, and with a clean hand or a stiff spoon mash it until thoroughly mixed, the more it is beaten the better.—MRS. S. W. AXTELL.

I send a recipe for sponge cake, one that can always be depended on.

First measure two cups white sugar, two cups flour in which one and a half teaspoonsful of baking powder has been sifted, six eggs beaten separately, three tablespoonsful of sweet milk, lemon or nutmeg flavoring, stir sugar and yolks to a foam, add the milk than half the flour and whites and stir, then the remainder of the flour and eggs, bake quickly. For a small family use exactly half the recipe and bake in a small pan.

I will, at some future time, send the recipe to make baker's yeast and bread; also baker's ginger snaps, which I got of an experienced baker.—SUSIE A. VAN METER, Macomb, Ill.

Some one asked for a receipe for baking-powder biscuits, I send one which is excellent.

BISCUIT—Mix by sifting one quart of flour; one teaspoonful salt, and one teaspoonful, slightly heaped Double Strength Baking Powder: rub in two tablespoonfuls lard, and add milk or part milk and water, to make a soft dough. Bake in a moderate oven. Dough left over may be baked for next meal.

POUND CAKE—Two and a half cups of sugar, one and a half cups butter, rub together to form a cream, add two eggs at a time until nine are used, beating some minutes between each addition. Mix by sifting one teaspoonful of Double Strength Baking Powder with two pints flour, mix the whole into a soft batter; add one teaspoon flavoring extract to suit the taste, and bake one hour in a cake pan lined with writing paper.—NETTIE TAYLOR, Jordan, Wis.

RICE GRIDDLE CAKE.—One pint of cold cooked rice that you had left after dinner, two eggs and two tablespoonful of flour, a little salt, they are good, try them and report.—WIDOW No. 2.

LEMON CAKE.—Two cups of sugar, two of flour, one-half cup of cold water, yolks of five eggs and whites of two, half teaspoon soda, one teaspoon cream tartar. Bake in four layers, put together with one lemon chopped fine, with whites of three eggs and sugar to the thickness of jelly. I use a little corn starch instead of all sugar, it does not hurt the taste and is cheaper than sugar.—Mrs. H. L. HOLDEN, Hastings, Mich.

Here are some recipes which I have tried with success:

LAYER JELLY CAKE.—One cup sugar, one-half cup butter, one-half cup sweet cream, two eggs, one-half teaspoon saleratus: spice to taste.

ROCHESTER JELLY CAKE.—Two cups sugar, three eggs, two-thirds cup butter, one of sweet milk, three of flour, one teaspoonful cream of tartar, one teaspoonful saleratus; stir, and to one-half the mixture add one tablespoonful of molasses, one cup of chopped raisins, one teaspoon each of cinnamon, cloves and nutmeg. This will make four layers; placed in alternate layers, the effect is very pretty.

MARBLE CAFE LIGHT.—Put one and half cups white sugar, butter one-half cup, sweet milk one half cup, soda one-half teaspoon, cream or tartar one teaspoon, whites of four eggs, two and one-half cups flour.

DARK.—Brown sugar one cup, molasses one half cup, butter one half cup, sour milk one-half cup, soda one half teaspoon, one-half teaspoon each cloves and cinnamon, the yolk of four eggs, beat the eggs with sugar, having butter softened, stir in the butter, put soda and cream of tartar in the milk, mix thoroughly, drop in any form you wish in a deep tin.

FLAKEY PIE CRUST.—Lard is best, do not melt it, rub it into dry flour, but no too fine, salt and add ice cold water at little at a time till it adheres together, put no more flour into the pan than you want at the time, bake in a quick oven.—ISADORE, Windom, Minn.

Exchanges Wanted.

I will send an unmounted photograph of Leadville, Col., the great silver City, to any one sending me a three cent postage stamp. MRS. SCUDDER, Evans, Weld Co., Colorado.

HOW TO SHINE IN EUROPEAN SOCIETY.

Must Kill a Man To Be Popular.

San Francisco Chronicle.

I am speaking now concerning the experiences of a number of delightful Saturday nights at Lady B.'s. Once a gentleman, ascertaining that I was an American, became for a time much interested in me. Because I was an American he seemed to take it for granted that I had been under fire, and that my body was a lead mine of bullets. Because I was there alive he also assumed that I must have killed some other man who had tried to kill me.

"You have seen some rough times in California?" said he.

"Yes, I had."

"Good many fights?"

"Yes, some."

"Ever see a man killed in a fight?"

"Yes, once."

"Hah! Well, now my dear fellah, hope you won't consider me inquisitive, but really I've a great desire to know more of the details of these personal encounters, you know, and I hope you'll pardon me now for asking such a question, but—did you ever kill a man?

Idiot that I was I said "No." He dropped me almost immediately. I fell far down in his estimation. I was to him no longer an object of interest. What he wanted was a red-handed American murderer. He had thought me one. He had prospected me, and found no corpse on the ledge. I was a mere bank of peaceful, bloodless, barren clay. I panned out neither crime, murder nor blood. I could feel, too, what he though of me. His face said: "This man has not improved his early opportunities. He has lived in California half a life-time and never killed a man or got killed himself." I managed afterwards to regain a little of my lost standing in this gentleman's estimation. I told him that I was once, in California, on a jury which tried Texas Jack for murder, and I voted for his acquittal. But this was a mere rushlight compared to the lustre resulting from killing the man myself. Young man, before going to Europe and there encountering "society," be sure that you have killed your man. Kill something; kill a tramp or an editor if you can do no better; carry them your knife and pistol to London; keep them prominently hung up in your chambers; lay them on the table at club dinners; talk pistol fluently and hurriedly at times about your hip as if to know amid the rockets' red glare, bombs bursting in air, that your Smith & Wesson is still there. It pays. My friend Ranchero Arizona Vaquero, whose maiden name in America is Jones, did it, and gained a valuable reputation for a desperado smitten with occasional spasms of remorse for the seven men whom he vaguely hinted he had shot through the head.

In Peace Prepare for War.

Beatie (Nev.) Free Press.

In decorating the home married people should be careful how they arrange the pictures and chromos. The latter ornaments should be hung high enough to be out of the range of such articles as the husband and wife may see fit to throw at each other while in the heat of passion. Last night a misunderstanding occurred in a certain home, and the family Bible completely demolished "God Bless Our Home," a beautiful work of art printed in nine colors. "Peace Be Unto This House" was also wrecked by a much-read volume on "Home Discipline."

Tommy has always been accustomed to say his prayers under his mother's direction, but one night he was left to attend to it himself. When his mother saw him next morning he said, "Mamma, I guess I'll say my prayers by myself after this. It makes me feel better 'quainted with God, and I can tell Him things better when you ain't listenin'."—Tommy is still living.—*Scarborough Herald.*

Our Young Folks.

LULLABY SONG.

BY CYNTHIA JOSLYN DELONG.

"Baby, baby, stay with me,
Time at best will quickly flee!
Soon these treasured days will go,
As the sunshine melts the snow,"
Sang a mother, crooning low,
While she rocked her blue eyed girl,
Smoothing back each shining curl.
"Oh, delay ye, baby hours!
Each a bud from Eden's bowers,
Fraught with incense richer far
Than tropic blossoms ever are.
Soon, too soon, at best will come
Time when I shall be alone,
And your little face be gone!
Tarry, oh, my sweet, with me,
Let me rock you on my knee
While I may, for days will be
When I cannot; when your mouths
Will have lengthened into years;
Then, perchance, fate's changing stream
May between us intervene,
Like some dark and troubled dream.
Then my only joy would be
Thoughts of you, when I could see
All your footsteps, hear you laugh,
Listen to your merry voice,
As you prattled to your toys,
Or twined your loving little arms
Round my neck!—oh, blessed charms
Of baby days, too quickly gone,
Like drops of dew on blades of corn,
Sipped up by sunbeams in the morn!
Darling, stay, oh, stay with me!
Let me keep you on my knee,—
Ever sing you lullaby,
You, the jewel in my sky.

—*Western Rural.*

THE WOLF AND THE FOX.

Hugo Von Trimberg, one of the ancient German ballad singers, wrote the following poem to illustrate that there is one law for the rich and another for the poor in the confessional, and describes the journey of the wolf and the fox who went to Rome to confess to the Pope:

On their way,
They overtook the ass, and so
All three to Rome together go,
And when they saw the city near,
The wolf said to his cousin dear,
"Reynard, my plan, I'll name to you:—
The Pope, we know, has much to do:
I doubt if he can spend his time
To hear our catalogues of crime.
'Twill spare some trouble for the Pope
(And also for ourselves, I hope,
As we may 'scape with penance less,)
If to each other we confess;
Let each describe his greatest sin—
So, without preface, I'll begin.
To notice trifles, I disdain:
But one fact gives my conscience pain.
'Tis this:—there dwelt beside the Rhine
A man who lived by feeding swine.
He had a sow who rambled wide,
While all her pigs with hunger cried.
I punished her in such a way,
That never more she went astray.
Her little ones, deserted now,
Oft moved my pity, I'll avow,
I ended all their woes one night—
Now let my punishment be light!"
"Well," said the fox, "your sin was small,
And hardly can for penance call,
For such a venial transgression
You've made amends by this confession.
And now I'll do as you have done;
Of all my sins I'll name but one:
A man such noisy fowls would keep,
That no one near his house could sleep;
The crowing of his chanticleer
Disturbed the country far and near.
Distracted by the noise, one night
I went and stopped his crowing quite.
But this feat ended not the matter,
The hens began to crow and chatter:
And so (the deed I slightly rue),
I killed them and their chickens too."
"Well," said the wolf, "to hush that din
Was surely no alarming sin.
Abstain from poultry for three days,
And, if you like, amend your ways.
But now the ass must be confessed—
Donkey! how far have you transgressed?"
"Ah!" said the ass, with dismal bray,
"You know I have not much to say.
For I have toiled from day to day,
And done for master service good,
In carrying water, corn and wood;
But once, in winter-time, 'tis true,
I did what I perhaps must rue:
A countryman, to keep him warm,
(We had, just then, a snowy storm),
Had put some straw into his shoes—
To bite it I could not refuse:
And so (for hunger was my law),
I took, or stole, a single straw."
"There! say no more!" the fox exclaimed;
"For want of straw that man was lamed;
His feet were bitten by the frost;
'Tis probable his life was lost.
'Twas theft and murder.—No reply!
Your penance is, that you must die."

Longitude One Hundred and Eighty.

Among seamen in general, there are two meridians of special interest. One is the line of longitude which passes through Greenwich; and this is called Longitude Naught. The other of these two meridians might be termed Longitude Naughty; because it often confuses the ideas of the passengers who now cross the Pacific Ocean from California, to China, Japan and Australia.

Now, if any young readers have not studied the subject of longitude, they will find it profitable to do so, and find out about this thing. Longitude is defined by imaginary lines, called meridians, drawn lengthwise over the earth's surface and meeting at its poles, thus dividing the surface of the globe into 360 parts, or degrees, of longitude.

Of course, any one of these meridians might have been taken as the point to start from in calculating longitudes; but, since the English, as a people, hold the highest position in astronomy, navigation, and chart making, they naturally chose to represent the first meridian as drawn through their royal observatory at Greenwich, and it is now generally recognized as the first meridian; so that, as was implied in the beginning of this article, all longitude is practically reckoned east or west from Greenwich. Now, as longitude is reckoned from the meridian of Greenwich, so the hours of time may be said to *begin again* at the meridian of 180°, which is exactly opposite, on the other side of the globe.

Longitude is calculated by time, and in this way: When a navigator wishes to know the longitude his ship is in, he finds (by observation of the sun or other heavenly bodies) the true time of day at the ship. He then compares this with the time at Greenwich, shown by his chronometer, and thus he gets his longitude in time, that is, in hours, minutes and seconds, which he turns into degrees of longitude by multiplying by 15; for as each of the earth's 360 meridians of longitude is rolled directly under the sun once in every 24 hours, then 360 degrees of longitude must must be equal to 24 hours of time, or 15 degrees of longitude to one hour of time.

There is no such thing as 24 o'clock, for we reckon 12 hours before noon and 12 hours after noon; and, so, also, there is no 360th degree of longitude, but 180 degrees east and 180 west, making together 360 degrees.

Now, the apparent noon, or 12 o'clock apparent time at any given place, is the time when the earth, by her rotary motion from West to East, rolls the meridian of that given place directly under the sun, and therefore, the meridian of Greenwich comes under the sun one hour sooner than the meridian of 15° West. So, when it is 12 o'clock, or noon, at Greenwich or any other place on the meridian of longitude naught (for all places in the same longitude have the same time, no matter what their latitude may be), it will be 11 o'clock, forenoon at all places in longitude 15 degrees West, consequently, only 10 o'clock forenoon in longitude 30 degrees West, 9 o'clock forenoon longitude 45 degrees West, and so on, counting back one hour of time for every 15 degrees of longitude. Thus we find that, when we get across the Western Hemisphere to longitude 180 deg., we are 12 hours behind the time at Greenwich; or, when it is noon on January 1st Greenwich, it is midnight, or just the commencement of January 1, at the longitude of 180 deg. But for the same reason, by the rotation of the earth from west to east, any place in 15 deg. east longitude will come under the sun one hour before Greenwich; or it will be one o'clock in the afternoon at those places when it is only noon at Greenwich, and so, counting across the Eastern Hemisphere, one hour ahead of Greenwich for every 15 degrees of longitude we come to the longitude of 180 deg., 12 hours ahead of Greenwich time.

Now, on January 1st, it is midnight, or the end of January 1st, say, for instance, one inch on the *west* side of meridian 180 degrees. But we have just seen that, at that very same time (that is, noon, January 1st, at Greenwich), it is only the beginning of January 1st, at, say, one inch to the *east* side of meridian 180 degrees, so that there is 24 hours, or one whole day, difference in time between two persons supposed to be standing, one immediately on the east side, the other immediately on the west side of 180 degrees, and so, while it is noon of January 1st with the one at the east, it would be within a few minutes

The Farm.

In this department we cordially invite queries, answers, and also short communications on agricultural topics, brief crop reports, etc etc. Communications should be written legibly and on one side of the paper only, and never on the same sheet with subscription letters. The full name and address should in all cases be given in every such letter.

Devices for Evaporating Fruit.

Various methods and devices for evaporating fruit have been employed, all having one common object—to remove the natural juices in the shortest possible time, so as to prevent surface decomposition and consequent decolorization, which can be removed only by the use of sulphurous acid or chlorine. To effect this object, all the principal evaporators have adopted one or other of the following four principles:

1. The first method introduces the fruit into a humid atmosphere at the top of a vertical hot-air chamber, and, as it becomes heated, causes it to descend by machinery a few inches at a time, until it reaches the heating apparatus at the bottom of the trunk or chamber. Every time one hurdle is lowered, another is introduced above it, and so on until it comes out at the bottom dried. This is not philosophical evaporation.

2. A second method is to lay the fruit on endless, horizontal or inclined carriers. The heat is applied when the fruit is introduced, while a blower is stationed at the other or "wrong" end. This device, as might have been expected by a philosophical mind, has not been a great success, nor has it become a favorite.

3. The third device starts philosophically, but ends in an unphilosophical manner. The fruit is introduced, immediately over the heating apparatus, into a vertical hot air chamber from 12 to 30 feet high, and going up one side of the chamber returns on the other back to the place where it was introduced, the trays all the time maintaining their horizontal position on the principle of the revolving swing. This is convenient.

4. In the fourth and last device, the fruit is introduced, immediately over the heat, into a vertical hot air chamber of greater or less high, and is taken out at the top. While this device is not as convenient as the last to operate, it is more philosophical and if neither used sulphur or chlorine for bleaching, it would make lighter-colored fruit in the same time, with far less attention and less risk of scorching. Having no interests but truth and the best welfare of fruit growers in general to subserve, I wish to give each contrivance its exact due. Any device for fruit evaporation needs to keep in view several important points: 1. The shortest possible time in removing natural juices to prevent surface oxidation or decay. 2. The absolute necessity that the fruit be kept in a moist atmosphere until only about 12 per cent. of the natural juices remains. The fruit should be kept in this moist atmosphere until it is removed from the evaporating chamber. 3. A strong current of air entering at the bottom of the chamber and passing off at the top, being forced through the fruit as it lies on the hurdles or trays. Hot air in motion in a moist atmosphere, is the true secret of philosophical evaporation. Whenever this is secured, there is a philosophical evaporator, and no where else. An oven or kiln simply dries fruit, but does not evaporate it. In drying fruit the surface is dried, while the interior remains moist, and as soon as the surface is dried, the chemical action of converting the starchy into saccharine matter ceases, while so long as the surface is kept moist and the natural moisture is being rapidly removed, this chemical change goes on the more rapidly as the heat and the moisture increase, so that philosophically evaporated fruit contains from 5 to 15 per cent. more glucose and often chrystalized grape sugar, than sun or oven dried fruit, where no sulphurous acid is used in bleaching. When bleached with suphur, the amount of sugar is somewhat lessened.

The perfection of an evaporator, as regards its philosophy and convenience in operating, would be a sort of endless chain, like the third device alluded to in this article. The fruit should be carried up in the hot air chamber filled with moisture, fanned by a strong current of air, which passes out at an opening in the top, saturated with the moisture extracted from the fruit. The latter, when the natural juices are expelled, should return in a tight cold air chamber so as to be taken out at the bottom, and immediately put up in hermetically sealed packages. All danger of scorching is thus avoided, as fruit can never be scorched in moisture saturated, heated air, unless the temperature is raised beyond any probable limits. The danger of over drying is also avoided by removing the natural juices in moist air. The fruit is taken out when it feels quite moist to the hand, but before it can be removed from the hurdles it rattles from dryness. And yet, as has been repeatedly proved by analysis, there remains only about 12 per cent. of moisture; whereas, sun-dried or kiln dried fruit may appear hard and dry, yet the analysis show from 16 to 24 per cent. of water in it, the outside being hard, but the inside soft. Evaporated fruit is of uniform moisture.—*Corr. Rural New Yorker.*

All Together.

When, about a twelvemonth ago, the British Government placed restrictions on the importation of live cattle from this country, on the ground that pleuro-pneumonia existed among some of our herds, many of the Eastern agricultural journals insisted either that no trace of the disease could be found in the United States, or that the type which has proven disastrous in some sections differed from that which was committing havoc in Europe, in that it was non contagious, and therefore not dangerous to the health of our cattle generally. Most of the Western papers of the same class either followed the example of their skeptical Eastern contemporaries and boldly denied the existence of the malady, or, conceding that a few cases might be found here and there in the Atlantic states, parsimoniously insisted that the whole expense of stamping out the plague should be borne by the States in which it was prevalent. The *Rural New Yorker*, obfuscated by no short sighted policy of expediency, regretfully acknowledged the existence of a few scattered instances of the malady in the States east of the Alleghanies, and fully awake to the danger to which the vast cattle interests of the entire country would be exposed from its continuance, strongly urged that effectual measures should be taken for its prompt suppression both by the States which suffered from its ravages, for the safety of their own stock; and by the National Government, for the protection of the herds of the whole country to which its presence among us was a standing menace.

Our incredulous Eastern contemporaries have since opened their eyes to the existence of the plague, and our economical Western friends no longer insist that the danger to their herds shall be averted solely at the cost of the few States that are already heavy sufferers from its presence within its borders. We trust, therefore, that all parties will offer a hearty support to the bill introduced last Thursday into the Lower House of Congress for the organization of a National Board of Commissioners, whose duty it shall be to prevent the spread of pleuro pneumonia and other contagious diseases among our domestic animals, and to stamp out all such plagues wherever they may make their appearance. Such a measure is urgently needed by the West, the Middle States and the South as a safeguard for their untainted herds, as well as by the East for the prompt suppression of disaster among their cattle. Moreover, every State, County and Township from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from Canada to to the Gulf, is deeply interested in the eradication of hog cholera and the other contagious stock maladies whose suppression it will be the duty of the Commission to devise. Let all, therefore, join earnestly and unitedly in support of the establishment of this much needed organization.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Agricultural Colleges.

It is a noticeable fact that the Agricultural Colleges throughout the Republic, with very few exceptions, have failed in carrying out the purposes of their creation. The idea of Congress in voting among the States proportionate shares of the public lands to establish institutions for agricultural education, mainly, has met the public sentiment; and the Legislatures of many of the States carried out the idea more or less in accordance with the original design. But it was soon discovered that the agricultural interests had not reached a point sufficiently advanced to sustain with the necessary patronage the capacious and comprehensive institutions which the States considered indispensable in carrying out the supposed purposes of Congress; and the result has generally been that the agricultural colleges teach as little as possible a knowledge of practical agriculture, while education for the several professions has almost exclusively absorbed the duties of the instructors.

In referring to these institutions in the several New England States, a leading Boston paper holds this language:

"If these institutions are doing anything to benefit agriculture in New England, if there was any evidence that the young men graduated at these institutions became practical farmers, or did anything to encourage or improve farming in New England, there could be no objection to annual legislative grants to keep them in a flourishing condition. We have, first and last, seen several lists of the graduates of these colleges, with their residences and employments, after being educated at an Agricultural College. From such lists we have found that, while many graduates become lawyers, physicians and teachers, very few become farmers in their own States. We have not the statistics at hand, but we believe that it may be safely asserted that not one in ten of the young men educated in and graduated from our agricultural colleges are engaged to-day in agricultural pursuits in the States by whose aid they received their education."

This statement does not differ from our own so called agricultural college. It turns out very few farmers, not more than perhaps one in ten or fifteen of the pupils. But it educates, mainly at the expense of the State, the bulk of its students for lawyers, doctors, ministers, &c. Even the ornamental forms of the regular colleges so unbecoming in a school of young farmers, have been introduced, increasing the expense and giving the students flashy conceptions of their position altogether foreign to the character of such an institution. We have our doubts of the propriety of the Legislature granting any more aid to ours in Centre county. It ought to be self-sustaining with its present income, if we are rightly informed as to the extent of it and to the labors which its present list of students require from instructors.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

Elevate the Agricultural Department.

A bill will soon be brought before Congress by the Committee on Agriculture proposing the elevation of the Agricultural Department at Washington to a level with the Departments of the Interior, of War, etc., and to place a Secretary at its head, who, like the other heads of Departments, shall have a seat in the Cabinet. A step of great importance is this, and every effort should be made to secure the passage of the bill. This is preeminently an agricultural country, and whatever tends to elevate and develop agriculture, tends to elevate and enrich the nation, and from this view the measure should be supported, fostered and cherished by all true patriots. The bill will undoubtedly meet with much opposition. City Representatives and other Congressmen, the majority of whose constituents are engaged in mercantile pursuits, have but little sympathy with affairs directly relating to agriculture. They fail to see how the Government can influence its development, and claim that a Department of Agriculture is of no more importance than would be Departments of mining and engineering, of manufacture, or of any other prominent industry. Let such reflect that one half the population of the United States live on farms, while the other half subsist by hundreds of distinct occupations. The wealth of the nation lies in her agriculture. If the land and improvements of each of the 4,000,000 farms in the country be valued at $2,500 on the average, the total fixed capital amounts to $10,000,000,000, besides a floating capital of about a quarter of that sum. Viewed in the light of these figures, the importance of agriculture may be more apparent.

Other nations have long found it necessary to have Ministers of Agriculture. Our Canadian cousins furnish us with perhaps the best certainly the nearest, example of this kind, as their agriculture resembles our own more closely than does that of European countries. If they in their experience find it necessary thus to elevate agriculture, may not we find it equally advantageous.

Efficient as the Department is, its influence for good may be vastly increased. Under its present organization it is merely a Bureau of the Interior Department, and its ability to develop the industry, to promote which was the object of its creation, is limited to the little encouragement that experiments and the distribution of useful seeds and plants may impart. Invested with the dignity and rank proposed by the committee, its influence will be increased in the same ratio. The Secretary will be entitled to a voice and vote in the Cabinet, and in this position will be better able to advocate and execute whatever measure he may find to further the industry. Congress will have a higher respect for the Department, and the farmers throughout the land, feeling that their calling receives just prominence, will gain greater confidence in themselves and their vocation.—*Rural New Yorker.*

"Guard the Impressible Youthful Mind."

Troy Times.

Another parrot story, and a true one. We all know the bird's propensity for picking up new phrases. A worthy deacon owned a young parrot which had been brought up in the family. It had never heard aught but proper language, and always being present at family prayers had learned many scraps of hymns and prayers, would at times reverently "exhort" its hearers, and was nicknamed "Pious Poll." One dark, rainy night the deacon started out with Poll safely sheltered within the breast of his overcoat to exhibit her among some friends. As he walked along he struck his pet corn against a sharp stone; in the anguish of the moment the deacon gave vent to an exclamation the reverse of pious. Arrived at the friend's house, Poll was requested by her master to "lead them in prayer," when cocking his head on one side, with a knowing look at the poor deacon, Poll croaked out, "——— that stone!"

Sweet Consciousness of Duty Performed.

San Francisco Post.

The other day, over at the Alameda baths, a timid and retiring looking man waited until the Superintendent was disengaged, and then said to him:

"I do hate to give any one trouble, but have you a long stick or pole of any kind you can lend me?"

"No, sir; I told you so 10 minutes ago," snapped the overdriven official.

"So you did," replied the man, "but I thought I'd just ask once more. I guess, now, I've done my duty in the matter. Don't you think so?"

"What matter? What on earth are you talking about?"

"Why, you see, my mother-in-law dived off down there at the deep end about half an hour ago, and as she hasn't come up yet I thought I'd like to tell my wife that I had sorter jabbed around on bottom for her awhile anyway, but if I cant, why I suppose I can't, that's all." And pensively writing her address on a tag, to be tied to the old lady when she came up, the conscientious man walked thoughtfully away.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Forty-sixth Congress—Second Session

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March, 2.

Sen. HOAR submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Judiciary be instructed to inquire into and report whether any American citizens have been arrested or imprisoned for exercise of their constitutional right to petition this body concerning the matter of grand public interest, namely: the title to a seat in this body of the Senator from the state of which they are citizens, with power to send for persons and papers and administer the oath; adopted

HOUSE.

A resolution calling on the Secretary of State for information as to what measures should be taken for more frequent publication and circulation of commercial reports received by the State Department from diplomatic and consular officers, was adopted.

The morning hour, on motion of Mr. BLACKBURN, was dispensed with, and Mr. BLACKBURN moved that the House proceed to the consideration of the report of the Committee of the Whole on the revision of the rules. He stated that it was his intention to immediately demand the previous question.

Mr. CONGER inquired whether Mr. Blackburn would allow a yea and nay vote upon the amendment striking out from Rule 21 the proviso allowing political riders on appropriation bills.

Receiving a negative answer, Mr. CONGER stated, if he understood the temper of his side of the House, they would have voted upon it, or they would remain silent for a month or two months to prevent a vote to be taken upon the rules.

Mr. BLACKBURN stated that he was acting under authority of the Committee on Rules.

Mr. CONGER called upon the Republican members of that committee to state whether they had agreed to demand the previous question.

A demand for the previous question was seconded without division and the House began voting upon the amendments.

Mr. HOUSE asked Mr. Blackburn to allow him to offer an amendment allowing members in case their bills are not reported from a committee within sixty days to move to suspend the rules and pass the bills.

Mr. BLACKBURN declined to yield.

Mr. FRYE stated in reply to Mr. Conger, he had agreed to ordering the previous question confident that if the rules were again thrown open to amendment and debate, amendments effecting the tariff and internal revenue would be offered.

Mr. GARFIELD in giving his reasons for agreeing that the previous question should be demanded, stated that he understood, though, without authority, that the Democrats had retained rule 21, by promising some of their colleagues if they voted to retain to it that no political riders would be put on this session. The Democratic party had gained an apparent victory with a reality of defeat.

Mr. BLACKBURN in replying enphatically denied that any such arguments as Mr. Garfield alluded to had been entered into.

The Clerk then read the amendments agreed to in a Committee of the Whole. The first amendment on which a separate vote was demanded was that providing that the Clerk of the House shall, at the commencement of Congress, call the members to order, call the roll of members and pending election of the Speaker preserve order and decide all questions of order, subject to appeal by any member; agreed to—yeas 144, nays 107.

The amendment giving the Committee on Commerce full jurisdiction over river and harbor bills was agreed to without division.

The amendment giving the Committee on Agriculture jurisdiction over estimates, and appropriations for the Agricultural Department was agreed to—yeas, 131; nays 101.

The amendment giving the Committee on Public Buildings and grounds a right to report appropriations for public buildings and grounds was defeated—yeas, 101; nays, 135.

The next amendment was that offered to the 21st rule by Mr. MORRISON, and known as the "Morrison substitute." It was agreed to—yeas, 119; nays, 112—a strict party vote, with the exception of Messrs. Denster, Felton, Spear and Stevens, who voted with the Republicans in the negative.

The next amendment was that requiring the yeas and nays to be taken on the passage of any bill appropriating money or relating to the revenue. After being amended so as to require the yeas and nays to be taken on the passage of the general appropriation and revenue bills, and bills for the improvement of rivers and harbors, it was agreed to.

The remaining amendments were then agreed to in bulk.

Mr. HOUSE asked unanimous consent to offer the amendment which he had alluded to this morning.

Mr. FRYE objected.

The question then recurred on the adoption of the revised rules.

Mr. CONGER demanded the yeas and nays, as the only way in which his side of the House could vote against the rule allowing political riders.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the revised rules adopted—yeas, 122; nays, 88—nearly a party vote.

Mr. GARFIELD offered a resolution that the new rules go into effect next Monday.

Adopted.

Adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 3.

A Communication was received from the Secretary of War giving the number, age, rank, etc., of officers retired from the Army since the act of June 18, 1878.

Sen. THURMAN, from the Judiciary Committee, reported adversely on the House bills for the removal of political disabilities of individuals.

On motion, Sen. McDonald, from the Committee on Judiciary, was discharged from further consideration of the memorial of John R. McLane, relating to the taking of illegal fees in the United States Clerk's offices in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio, and praying the appointment of a Committee on the subject.

On motion of Sen. BAYARD the Senate passed the House bill to amend section 3,020 Revised Statutes so as to read as follows: "Section 3,020, where fire arms, scales, balances, shovels, spades, axes, hatchets, hammers, plows, cultivators, mowing machines and reapers manufactured with stock or handles made of wood grown in the United States, are exported for the benefit of the drawback under the preceding section, such articles should be entitled to such drawback in all cases, where imported material exceeds one-half the value of the material used, and where the cans manufactured in whole or part of imported material filled with products grown or produced in the United States are exported for the benefit of such drawback the same shall in all cases be entitled to the drawback provided for in the preceding section.

Sen. Wallace, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported with amendments the House Bill to provide for the deficiency in appropriations for the transportation of the mails on the Star Routes for the fiscal year ending the 30th. Ordered printed and placed on the calendar.

The morning hour expiring, Sen. LOGAN resumed his speech on the Fitz-John Porter bill.

HOUSE.

Mr. F. WOOD moved to dispense with the morning hour for the purpose of going into Committee of the Whole on the refunding bill. The House, however, refused to dispense with the morning hour, and resumed the consideration of the bill regulating the removal of causes from State to Federal Courts.

The morning hour expired without final action on the bill, and the Senate resolutions relative to the late Sen. Houston, of Alabama, were taken up.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 3.

By Sen. VEST—For the erection of a public building at Hannibal, Mo.

By Sen. JONAS—For the relief of Mrs. Betty Taylor, and Mrs. Knox Wood, daughter and granddaughter of Zachary Taylor.

Sen. CARPENTER submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Judiciary to inquire whether Congress has a right to make the Indian Territory a separate judicial district and to organize a Court or Courts therein, and if so, what jurisdiction ought to be conferred upon said Courts, and to report by a bill or otherwise. Laid over under the rule.

The Senate proceeded to consider the calendar.

The bill for the relief of actual settlers on the Kansas trust and diminished revenue lands in Kansas was passed.

The bill restoring to the public domain part of Fort Ripley, Minnesota Military Reservation, was passed.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 4.

Sen. VEST, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill to establish an United States Court in the Indian Territory. Placed on the calendar.

Bills were introduced and referred:

By Sen. BLAIR: To provide for the payment of pensions to widow and minor children upon the death of pensioners totally disabled from wounds received in the service.

By Sen. HARRIS: To make the crime of rape punishable with rape.

By Sen. MORGAN: The following joint resolution:

WHEREAS, It is declared in the 14th amendment of the Constitution that all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside, and that no State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life or liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of law.

Resolved, By the Senate and House representatives, etc., that the Indians born in the United States and subject to jurisdiction thereof are persons within the meaning of the United States and of the states wherein they reside, and are subject to the jurisdiction of the Government of the United States.

Sen. GARLAND was in favor of a joint resolution, but thought it should be referred to a Committee. On motion of Sen. EDMUNDS it was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Sen. DAVIS (W. Va.,) from the Committee on Appropriations, reported with an amendment the House joint resolution to amend the act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880. Placed on the calendar.

The Senate took up and passed the House bill making an additional appropriation of $135,000 for the support of certain Indian tribes for the year ending June 30, 1880.

The morning hour having expired the Senate resumed consideration of the bill for the relief of Fitz John Porter. Sen. Logan continued his remarks in opposition to the bill.

Sen. LOGAN proceeded to review the evidence presented before the court martial by which Porter was tried, to support his assertion that it proved charges that Porter disobeyed orders in the face of the enemy. When Porter got Pope's orders to start at one o'clock that night and be at Bristol by day light, it was not his duty to inquire as to the nature of the night but to immediately issue orders to the Adjutant General to be ready to start at one o'clock at night. Instead of this it is in evidence that he said to those standing by when he read this dispatch "There's a chance for a short nap," and afterwards he consulted his officers, not as to how the order could be carried out, but as to how it could be evaded, and in facts he did not start until 3 A. M. Two hours' delay makes a great difference in the march of an army. The evidence showed that Porter did not read or explain the order to his officers, so that they did not know that an engagement had taken place or that there was urgent necessity for the presence of troops at Bristol by daylight. Gen. Porter concluded to call a council of war. "Councils of war," said Sen. Logan, "never fight, and if they never fight they never march in a dark night." He related a story about the thirteen Generals composing the council of war before Vicksburg, to advise Gen. Grant. Only two of the 13 favored fight. Grant pulled an order out of his pocket and said: "Gentlemen, you will execute that order." What was the order? It was to move on and assault the lines at 4 o'clock in the morning. (Applause in the galleries.) That was the action of a man who wanted to fight, and the fall of Vicksburg followed it. But Porter did not want to fight and would not fight under Pope. Sen. Logan read from the evidence to show that parts of the Union command did march that night, but no difficulty on account of the darkness or anything else. He also read testimony to the effect that Gen. Jackson, of the Confederate Army, on that same night, having his heart in his cause, moves out of the way of Pope's troops on the night of the 27th, from Manasses Junction around to Centreville, and back between that and Groveton. If the order had been issued by McClellan, probably Porter would not have found the night so dark. It was not issued by his chief, the man he admired, but by a man for whom he had contempt, and for that reason he determined that that man should be baffled if he could do it an escape the clutches of the law. Sen Logan went on to show that Porter did not leave his tent until after sunrise the next morning. He quoted Porter's letter to Burnside, expressing his distaste for the army of Virginia and his wish to get into the army of the Potomac, and picturing the prospects in a dismal way, and commenting upon it as proving Porter's disaffection towards Pope. "It is true," said Sen. Logan, "that Porter was not needed on the morning of the 30th, but he could not know beforehand that he would not be. The fact is that he disobeyed strict orders and a Court-martial could not fail to find to that effect. In regard to the events of the 29th, Sen. Logan said that Porter was directed at 3 o'clock A. M. by Pope to move on Centerville, at the first dawn of day, with his whole command, leaving his trains to follow. It is very important that you should be here at an early hour in the morning. A severe engagement is likely to take place, and your presence is necessary," General Porter did not move at dawn, the sun rose before 5 o'clock, but at 6 A. M. Porter wrote Burnside that he "would be off in half an hour." His camp was nothing but a bivouac, not a tented field. He could have moved at an hour's notice, but he waited until 6:30. In this letter, as well as in all his letters, he sneers at Pope, saying that according to Pope's statement the enemy was "wandering around loose." Porter thought, however, that the enemy knew what it was about, "which is more than anybody else does." "No general officer," said Mr. Logan, "ever spoke of his commanding officer in such disrespectful terms as this man had from the time he first put pen to paper up to the very last day, and after the battle of the 30th of August. It is criticism and sport-making all the way through. Had I been commanding that army there would have been no Gen. Fitz John Porter knocking at the portals of Congress to-day." Sen. Logan will continue his remarks to-morrow. Adjourned.

HOUSE

The Speaker announced the regular order to be the consideration of the bill regulating the removal of causes from State to Federal Courts. The question was on the amendment offered by Mr. Culberson, and it was agreed to without division. It amends section 2 of the act to determine the jurisdiction of the United States Courts, so as to read as follows:

Section 2. That any suit of a civil nature at law or in equity, arising under constitutional laws of the United States, or treaties made, or which shall be made under their authority, of which the Circuit Courts of the United States are given original jurisdiction by the preceding section, which may now be pending or may hereafter be brought in any State court, may be removed by defendant or defendants therein to the Circuit Court of the United States for the proper district, whenever it shall be made to appear from the application of such defendant or defendants that his or their defense depends in the whole or in part on the correct construction of some provision of the Constitution or laws of the United States, or treaty made by their authority, and any other suit at law or in equity in which Circuit Courts of the United States are given jurisdiction by the preceding section which are now pending or may hereafter be brought in any State Court may be removed to the Circuit Court of the United States for the proper district by the defendant or defendants therein, provided such defendant or defendants are now residents of the State in which said suits are pending.

The amendment offered by a minority of the committee on the judiciary making the minimum amount involved in a suit $500 in order that the United States Circuit may have original jurisdiction instead of $2,000 as proposed by the bill, was rejected.

The amendment offered by the minority allowing the United States Circuit Courts to take original cognizance of any suit of a civil nature arising under the patent and copyright laws between a corporation and a citizen of the State in which the corporation was carrying on its business, was agreed to without division.

The minority amendment striking out the clause prohibiting the Circuit Courts from taking original cognizance of any suit between a corporation and a citizen of a State except in cases arising under the patent and copyright laws, and in like cases in which said Courts are authorized to take original cognizance of suits between citizens of the same State was rejected, yeas, 69, nays 167.

The minority amendment was adopted providing that this act does not effect jurisdiction over or disposition of any suit removed from the Court of any State, or a suit commenced in and United States Court before the passage hereof.

The Speaker proceeded to call Committees for reports.

Mr. ROTHWELL, from the Committee on War Claims, reported back a bill declaring the intent and meaning of the act to reimburse the state of Kentucky for moneys expended for the United States for enrolling, subsisting, clothing, supplying, arming, equipping, paying and transporting militia forces to aid in suppressing the rebellion approved June 8, 1872.

Mr. SMITH, of Pennsylvania raised a point of order, and the bill was referred to a Committee of the Whole.

The House refused: yeas, 109; nays, 127, to take up the political assessments bill. The Republicans all voted in the negative, as did also the following Democrats: Covert, Clymer, Carlisle, Beltzhoover, Blackburn, Felton, Hooker, Muller, Morse, O'Reilly, Ross, Persons, Phelps, Thompson, of Kentucky; Tucker, Warner, Wells and F. Wood.

The House laid aside other official orders and went into a Committee of the Whole on the motion of F. Wood, of New York, who proceeded to address the committee on the funding bill. At the conclusion of Mr. Wood's speech, the committee rose.

Mr. Gillette obtained permission to have printed the bill, entitled "A bill to provide for payment of the public debt," which he stated he would offer as a substitute for the Wood funding bill.

The Star Service.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Senate Committee on Appropriations to-day took action on the House bill to provide for the Star Mail Service deficiency. The amendment proposing to increase the amount granted by the House from $1,070,000 to $1,500,000, was lost by a tie vote, understood as follows: Ayes—Blount, Wallace, Windom, Booth—4. Nays—Beck, Davis, (W. Va.) Eaton, Withers—4. Sen. Allison, the ninth member, was absent, attending another Committee.

The first section of the bill was amended to read as follows:

That the sum of $970,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, to mee the expense of inland mail transportation on Star Routes foa the remainder of the current fiscal year. No further expediting of service on postal star routes shall be made.

The second section appropriating the further sum of $100,000 was amended to read "To enable the Postmaster General to place new service as authorized by law provided the Postmaster General shall not hereafter have power to expedite any contract either now existing or hereafter given to rate of pay exceeding 50 per centum upon the contract as originally let.

Sen Beck then moved the following as a preamble to the bill:

WHEREAS, There is a deficiency in the appropriations made by Congress for the star postal service of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, caused by the Postoffice Depprtment disregarding the law, which prohibits expenditures of money in excess of appropriation or making of contracts which involve Government for the payment of money in excess of the appropriation, which deficiency, unless supplied, threatens to deprive the people of the necessary mail service to which they are entitled. After an animated discussion it was adopted as follows: Ayes—Beck, Davis, (W. Va. Eston, Withers. Nays—Blaine, Booth, Windom.

A New Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Senate Committee on Appropriations to-day authorized Chairman Davis, of West Virginia, to report for passage the following important measure based upon, but in many particulars differing from the bill originally introduced for the accomplishment of the same general purpose.

A bill to repeal certain laws relating to permanent and indefinite appropriations.

Be it enacted, etc., that all laws heretofore made for appropriation of moneys from the general treasury for permanent, specific and permanent indefinite objects, except so far as they provide appropriations for the sinking fund, for payment of interest, premium or principle of the public debt, or of bonds issued to the Pacific railroad companies, or for expences pertaining to the refunding of the National debt not exceeding one-half of one per cent. of the bonds authorized by acts of July 14, 1870, January 20, 1871, and January 14, 1875, for the expenses of the Smithsonian Institute, interest on trust fund thereon) or payment of interest of navy pension fund, for refunding taxes illegally collected and allowed or drawback under internal revenue laws for marine hospital service, for support of the Soldiers' Home, for repayment to importers of excess of deposits, debentures or drawbacks, and for payment of proceeds of sales of unclaimed merchandise under the customs revenue law, be, and the same are hereby repealed, to take effect from and after June 30, 1881, provided that the payment of expenditures which may be properly incurred within one year prior to June 30, under any of the appropriations affected by this act, may be made at any time within one year after that day, at which time any balances remaining unexpended of such appropriations shall be carried to the surplus fund.

Sec. 3. That all appropriations hereafter to be made shall remain available for two years for payment of expenditures properly incurred within the time for which they are appropriated, except appropriations for construction of public buildings, rivers and harbors, lighthouse and ports, which shall remain available for a like purpose for a period of four years, at the expiration of which periods all appropriations or balances of appropriations which shall have been upon the books of the Treasury for said periods of two or four years respectively shall be carried to the surplus fund, and with the exception of appropriations for the public debt. The limitations herein placed upon expenditures shall apply to all appropriations now upon the books of the Treasury.

Section 3. That it shall be the duty of the heads of the several departments of the government to include in their annual estimates to congress estimates of accounts required for expenditure under appropriations affected by this act for service of the fiscal year 1882 and annually thereafter.

Section 4. That all laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the provision of this act be and are hereby repealed.

JAY COOKE.

Sale of His Estate to Begin March 31.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The Washington creditors of Jay Cooke & Co have received, through the mail, a printed pamphlet of 216 pages, containing a descriptive catalogue of stocks, bonds, Western lands, Town lots, etc, belonging to the estate of the bankrupts. The sale of all these assets will begin in Philadelphia on the 31st of March, and continue daily until the entire catalogue has been offered. The list of the stocks and bonds alone fills over seven pages. There are several valuable pieces of landed property in Pennsylvania and Ohio, including the celebrated (Ogontz) estate, and the Island of Gibraltar, in Put in Bay. The description of the Township lands in Iowa Kansas, Missouri and Wisconsin and Minnesota fills about 180 pages. Such a large sale will attract great attention, and many of the creditors from Washington and elsewhere have determined to attend. Of course, much of both the real and personal property is not very desirable as an investment, but from the immense quantities of both, a considerable return may be expected, and it is quite reasonable to anticipate that the estate will ultimately pay off in full its entire indebtedness.

MAINE.

White Testifies Denying the Charges of Attempting to Bribe.

AUGUSTA, March 3.—Wallace R. White, the person charged with attempting to bribe Swan and Harriman to vacate their seats in the Fusion Legislature, was examined before the Legislative Committee to-day, and denied in toto the statements that he paid money to either Swan or Hartman to induce said resignation of their seats in the Legislature. He had interviews with both of them, at which they intimated their intention to resign their positions, and White highly commended their intention, assisting in the preparation of papers in either case, but neither gave nor offered money as an inducement therefor, or for any other purpose.

Other witnesses testified to the effect that Swan had intimated his dissatisfaction with the count of the Fusionists, and of his intention not to act with them.

Pork Packers Report.

CINCINNATI, March 5.—Supt. Maxwell announced to-day to the Chamber of Commerce the details of the statsics of pork packing in Cincinnati for the season beginning November 1, and ending March 1, from which it appeals that there was a decrease of 89,024 ntad, as compared with the previous year. The decrease in pounds was 26,349,764 pounds; the average gross weight 266 30.100, a decrease of 4 27.101. The aggregate yield of lard is 19 344,315, a decrease of 3,629 064. The increase in the aggregate cost of this year's supply was $1,417 268. The decrease in barrels of pork is 6,099. In cut meats, 11,639,655 pounds.

The efforts of civilized nations to elevate the Turks have proved unavailing but a Greek has discovered a new method. He was arrested at Constantinople with a dynamite "infernal machine" in his possession.—*New York Mail.*

FITZ-JOHN PORTER.

A Brazen Attempt to Grab $60,000 of the People's Money.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—The morning hour having expired Sen. Logan resumed his speech on the Fitz John Porter matter. He challenged the Senator from New Jersey (Randolph) to produce proof of the charge made in his recent speech that Gen. McDowell had before the Court Martial reported to the War Department his knowledge of the force in front of Porter though on the Court Martial, he swore he did not know it.

Sen. Randolph replied "He did state in his remarks that Gen. McDowell swore on Porters trial that he had no knowledge of the force in front of him, that is, as to whether it was Longstreet's or Jackson's or either. He now restated that, and read from McDowells testimony before the Court to support his assertions.

Sen. Logan said he could show the facts to be opposite to what the Senator from New Jersey had stated. He asked the latter if he had read the report in the office of the War Department to which he had referred by saying it ought to be there whether it was or not.

Sen. Randolph said he had read a certified copy of it.

Sen. Logan asked why he had, in view of that fact, insinuated that it might or might not be there. He went on to say that he had both the report and evidence and not a scintilla of testimony could be found to show their disagreement. In the course of his remarks he said that Porter was ostensibly seeking the removal of a stain on his honor, but when he asks that, he strikes his hand benind him and says, "Sixty thousand dollars will correct it better than merely restoration of my honor." The only way, continued Logan, in which Porter could be relieved was by executive pardon. He had been told however, that the President had never been asked to pardon him. It was true a pardon did not carry with it $60,000.

Sen. Kernan—Does the Senator think if I am convicted by court martial, as I believe erroneously, that a pardon would place me where I would be placed if I could have rehearing and show that I was originally innocent?

Sen. Logan—There is no rehearing in the bill, there is $60,000 in it. But what kind of a rehearing could be had that would have the authority to bring Porter before it and retry him?

Sen. Kernan—Originally the President if he had seen fit, could have annulled this sentence, Now I want to give him a chance to review on the report of the Board of Inquiry that finds the sentence was erroneous.

Sen. Logan—There is no power to grant a new trial, but if there was could any power of this Government grant a new trial after the President approved the sentence that would have authority to bring the man before it?

Sen. Kernan—In my review of the law, Congress can pass a law where there has been judgment by a Court authorizing the review and rehearing of the case.

Sen. Logan—Is there any power to retry this man?

Sen. Kernan—If this bill passes as it is proposed to be amended, it authorizes the President to review this case and by retrial, I mean a review of sentence.

Sen. Logan—The Senator has misread the bill, and amendments. The amendment does not provide for a review or to set aside, but it provides that he shall have $60,000 and go back into the army.

Sen. Kernan—The bill as amended authorizes the President in his discretion to do what he might have done before he approved it—annul the findings.

Sen. Logan sent the bill to the Clerk's desk, and had it read and remarked, that the Senator from New York had better read bills before he discussed or voted on them. He reiterated his intimation that the pardon of the President was less cared for than the $60,000 appropriated by the bill. He went on to argue that the legislative branch of the Government could not constitutionally interfere with the judicial department by nullifying its judgments as proposed here. "You will hear from the country" he said, "when you perpetrate this wrong upon the people of the land and in tones that will not be misunderstood." At 3:30 Sen. Logan suspended his remarks to resume to-morrow.

BEN. HILL.

A Very Unpleasant Predicament for the Defender of Andersonville

Special to the Chicago Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Benjamin H Hill, United States Senator from Georgia, was to-day made defendant in a suit for seduction brought by Mrs. Jessie Raymond. Damages are demanded by Mrs. Raymond in the sum of $10,000. Mrs. Raymond formerly resided in Alabama. She originally comes from the well known State of Ohio. She applied, shortly after her arrival here, to him for support for herself and child. She then applied to ex Congressman Pelham, of Alabama, to act as her counsel. Pelham tried to bring Hill to terms, but Hill refused to listen, saying that he was not guilty of the great offense, but that he had a son who might have been the guilty man. Mrs. Raymond then went to Bella Lockwood. Mrs. Lockwood asked for $500 from Sen. Hill for immediate necessities, as the woman was destitute. Hill proved more tractable to Mrs. Lockwood, promising to give Mrs. Raymond an outfit of clothing, pay her debts, and give her enough money to get out of town. Mrs. Lockwood has in her possession a letter written by Hill to Mrs. Raymond, in which the relationship was proven. Suit was entered to-day by Mrs. Lockwood against Hill, charging seduction and claiming $10,000 damages. The petition of plaintiff sets forth that on the 7th of November, 1877, and four days after, Mr. Ben Hill did debauch and carnally know her, taking advantage of the fact that she was friendless and alone, to beguile her. The fruit of this alliance, a boy, was born in August, 1878, in Alabama, and was christened Thomas Benjamin Hill. She claims that she was previously of good character until Mr. Hill seduced her. By him she has been rendered homeless and friendless, and, to quote the language of her petition, she desires that an inquiry may be made into the case. She has received from Mr. Hill $30 in all, in $5 instalments. Mr. Hill will to morrow be served with a civil process to appear in the case. The complainant, Miss Raymond, is 28 years old, moderately good looking, and evidently means to make trouble. This case is not the case of a Souther Senator previously reported in the *Times*. That is yet pending, and may be subsequently developed in the Courts as the above has been to-day. The child with Mrs. Raymond, now two years old, looks so much like Ben. Hill that it alone will be the best of testimony.

Associated Press Dispatches.

THE OTHER SIDE

WASHINGTON March 3.—Miss Raymond in whose behalf Mrs. Belva Lockwood yesterday filed papers in this city in a suit against Senator

A BREECH-LOADING REPEATING RIFLE FOR $6.50. THE IMPROVED "CHICHESTER."

Weight from 5 to 8 Pounds. Length of Barrel 22 Inches.

The many readers of this Paper will no doubt remember seeing our advertisement of the now celebrated **CHICHESTER RIFLE,** accompanied by a full-page editorial notice of the same in Atlas, The World, and other leading newspapers throughout the country. In response to a universal demand from all quarters, we decided to materially improve our rifle, and at once offered it to the most complete weapon of the kind in existence. The simple addition of PEEP and GLOBE SIGHTS (for which other manufacturers charge from $3 to $5 00 extra), notwithstanding the immense advance in both metal and labor we shall offer the **CHICHESTER** with all the new improvements at the same price, viz., $6.50. WE DEFY COMPETITION from any of the cheap and popular high price manufacturers, and as the "New York Tribune" and other papers justly remarked, offer the best Rifle in Fire-arms ever presented to the American people. These Rifles have been in course of active manufacture for over one year. The Patents which cover them include all the best improvements known to Rifle-dom. **CHICHESTER RIFLES** are WARRANTED and GUARANTEED *solid to be made of as fine material and in as thorough a manner in every respect as can be found in the World.* Every part is made to gauge, and in our large lots. Fire-arms, like Sewing Machines and Pianos, have always paid an enormous profit to the manufacturer; the material cost being but a small part of the selling price. The **CHICHESTER** will never be sold at the immense profit asked by the manufacturers of other fire-arms, but for the present price, and only for a limited time. We know this to be in the end the most effective and cheapest way to introduce any mechanical article. We GUARANTEE the **CHICHESTER** to be equal in MATERIAL and WORKMANSHIP to any Rifle in the World. *The best material only is used.* The barrels are 22 inches long, made of steel, and are of the celebrated Twist. The trimmings are all of the finest quality. Walnut Stock and very handsomely designed hard-rubber pistol grip. Adjustable PEEP and GLOBE SIGHTS. **BEAR IN MIND** this is not an old-fashioned paper cartridge army gun, big bored and clumsy, nor one of the many worthless wood sticks. It is a BRAN NEW **REPEATER,** using Regular Metallic Cartridges of 22, 32 and 38 calibre, which are sold everywhere. **FIRES SEVEN TIMES** with one loading, and REPEATS as fast as you can work the lever. It can be loaded in fifteen seconds, and every shot discharged in ten seconds if necessary. The Rifle is a handsome model, and is so constructed that the Magazine will not accumulate dirt. **CHICHESTER** it will range, that cannot be beaten. Each one is packed separately in a neat case, with cleaning rod, &c., and sent to any address on receipt of price. A Rifle sold at double the price cannot be more accurate. We have sample rifles on hand, and will guarantee that the Express Charges will not amount to over 50 cts for delivery to most parts of this country. We cannot of course

WE WILL SEND ONE CHICHESTER SEVEN SHOT REPEATING RIFLE as described above, to any address for **$6.50,** carefully boxed, and when cash accompanies the order, will pay Express charges. Send Money by Registered Letter, Post Office Money Order, Draft on New York, or Bills of Exchange. Address all letters and orders to the CHICHESTER RIFLE CO., in the Jersey City, N. J., near terminus of the Pennsylvania Railroad, from which cars start every few minutes for the Centre of New York City. If you have acquaintances in New York or vicinity, ask them to step into our salesrooms and examine the rifle. Any responsible party will be allowed to do so before paying for the rifle. Please mention this paper when you write. Foreign remittances may be made to the principal Banks and Express Companies of Jersey City. In ordering